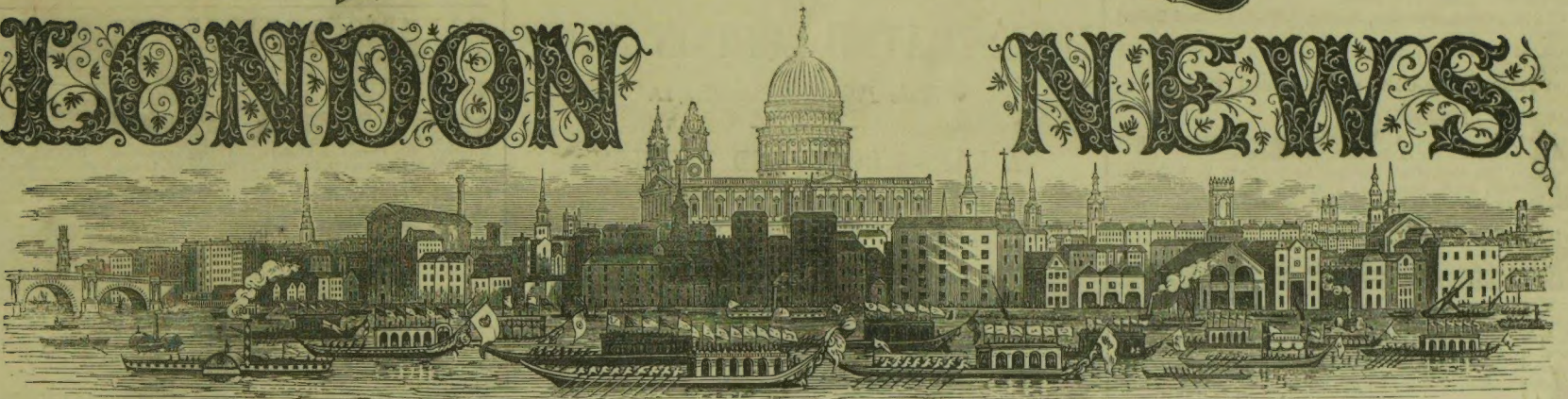


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

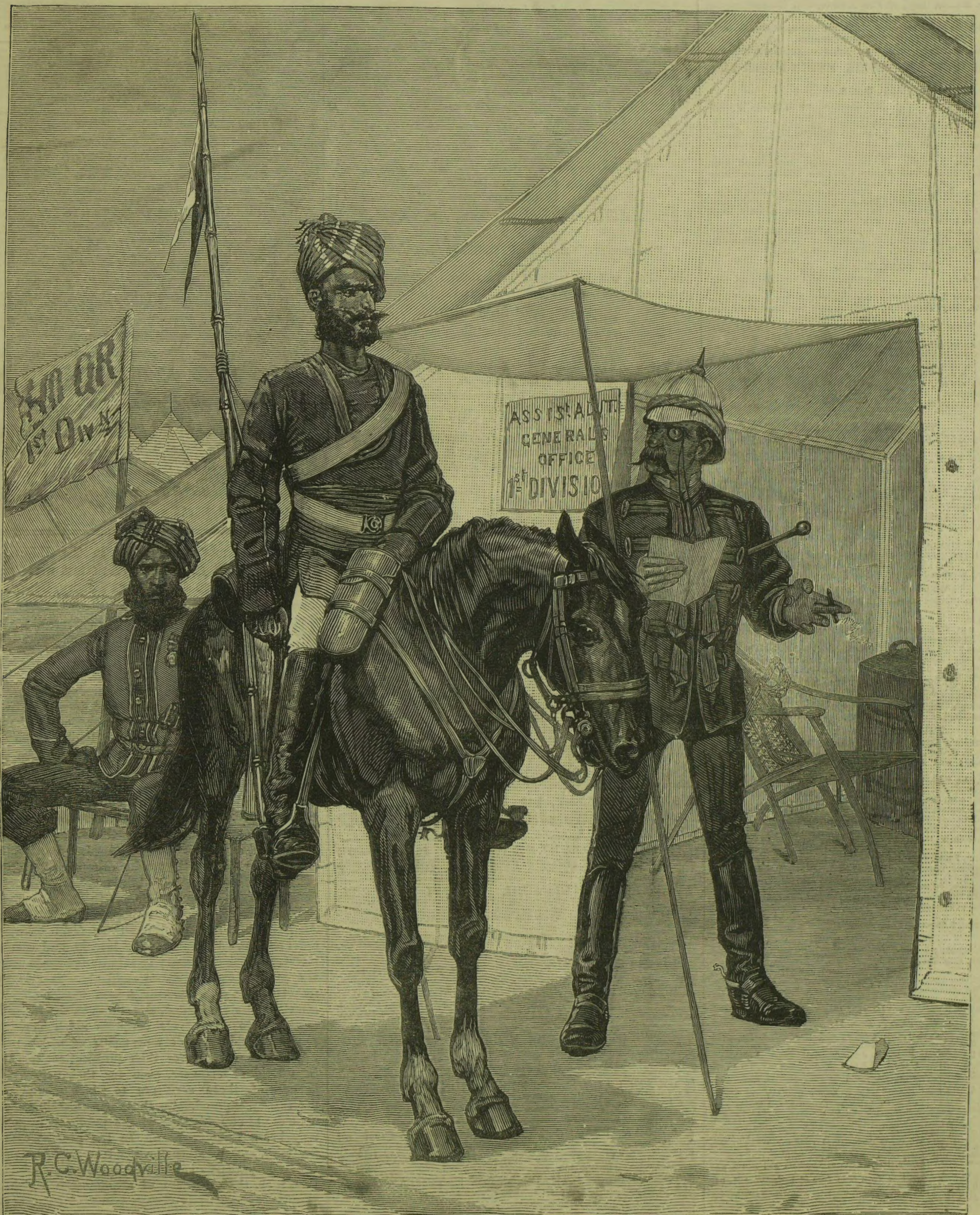


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2058.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CAMP ORDERLIES AT MEEAN MEER, PUNJAB.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.

BIRTHS.

On Advent Sunday, at Woolley Grange, Bradford-on-Avon, the wife of B. Atkinson, Esq., late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 4th ult., at Barrackpore, Bengal, the wife of Captain William Hopkinson, Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at 1, Clarendon-villas, Putney, S.W., the wife of Robert Walrod, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at West Bank, Healey, Rochdale, the wife of Brough Malby, of a son.

On Oct. 24, at Yokohama, Japan, the wife of Edward Digby Murray, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at Risholme, P. A. Steedman, Esq., of Harewood, near Leeds, to Priscilla, second daughter of the Bishop of Lincoln.

On the 2nd ult., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, George William Frederick, fourth son of the Hon. C. T. Buckland, C.S., of Calcutta, to Cecilia Henrietta, only daughter of the Hon. Mackintosh Balfour, of Bombay.

On the 11th ult., at St. Thomas's Church, St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Rev. A. C. F. Wood, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Pilot, B.D., the Rev. John Hewitt, late of Swanscombe, Kent, to Annie, daughter of the Hon. John Hayward, Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Myrtle Cottage, Parkstone, Dorset, aged 91, Dorothea, widow of Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S., of Morton Woodlands, in the county of Lincoln, and Heathside, Parkstone, and only daughter of the Rev. Thos. Rackett, M.A., F.R.S., for more than fifty years, Rector of Spetisbury, Dorset.

On the 29th ult., the Rev. Henry Thompson, Vicar of Chard, Somerset, in his 81st year. He was the author, with other works chiefly clerical, of a memoir of Hannah More, whose residence, Barley Wood, was in his former curacy of Wrington.

On the 1st inst., at No. 13, Great Stuart-street, Edinburgh, Catherine, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the 59th year of her age.

On the 13th ult., at Taganrog, South Russia, from paralysis, John Patrick Carruthers, aged 76, for thirty-five years H.B.M.'s Consul. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 4th inst., at Broadhayes, Bournemouth, Ellen, second daughter of the late John Meares, Esq., of Plas Llanstephon, Carmarthenshire, aged 58.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 14.

SUNDAY, DEC. 8.

Second Sunday in Advent.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah v., 1 John ii. 1-15. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xi. 1-11 or xxiv., 1 John xvi. 16.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., uncertain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. F. Paget.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. George H. Barlow, Vicar of Chardstock, Chard; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon George Prothero, Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.

Grouse-shooting ends.
Full moon, 7.50 p.m.
Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, half-yearly court, City Terminus Hotel, 11 a.m.
Smithfield Cattle Show opens (five days).
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. J. K. Fowler on the Patis Exhibition—its Agricultural Teachings).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Muscles).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.

Accession of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 1865.
St. Paul's Cathedral 7 p.m., special evening service, with Spohr's "Last Judgment."
Training Hospital, Tottenham, building fund, bazaar at Cannon-street Hotel (two days).
Froebel Society (Kindergarten), annual meeting, Society of Arts, 7.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Heating and Ventilating Buildings; Mr. W. F. Potter on Railway Work in Japan).

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.

Agricultural Society, general meeting, noon.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
College of Preceptors, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. H. Belcher on the Theory of "Useful Education").
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Gaelic), annual business meeting.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (annual meeting).

THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

Charterhouse, Founder's Day, service, 5 p.m., Rev. G. E. Jelf, Vicar of Saffron Walden; and annual dinner.
Westminster Play, the "Phormio" of Terence, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor W. H. Flower on Wingless Birds).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater").
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—Geography and History).
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. P. A. Daniel on the Times or Duration of the Action of Shakespeare's Plays).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

Asylum of St. Anne's Society Schools, half yearly court, City Terminus Hotel, 11 a.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—International Values).
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

Albert, Prince Consort, died, 1861.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. Boys on a Condenser of Variable Capacity; and Dr. O. J. Lodge on a Differential Thermometer).
St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 3 p.m.; evening concert, 8 p.m.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—GREAT DOG SHOW OF THE KENNEL CLUB, NEXT THURSDAY, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 10th, 11th, and 12th. Over One Thousand Dogs:—20 Bloodhounds, 50 Bulldogs, 30 Bull Terriers, 30 Setters, 30 Spaniels, 150 Fox Terriers, 18 Skyes, 20 Pugs, 6 Retrievers, 6 Mastiffs, 60 St. Bernards, 80 Collies, 41 Litters of Puppies, 42 Pointers, &c. ZZZO, the New Star, and Great Circus Daily during the Show. Military Band, Organ Recital, &c. Daily. Admission to the Palace and the Show (no extra charge), One Shilling; Children, Sixpence; or by the Half-Guinea A.P. Season Ticket. Frequent Trains from King's-cross, Moorgate, Broad-street, Ludgate, Liverpool-street, and all intermediate Stations of the Great Northern, North London, Great Eastern, Chatham and Dover, and Metropolitan Lines.
NOTE.—Cattle Show Visitors should take Tram from door of Agricultural Hall to Finsbury Park Station, where all Trains stop.
NOTE.—The Grand Fantomine DICK WHITTINGTON for first time, SATURDAY, 21st. The Grande Pongo Redivivus, and the Rowellas specially engaged. Mr. Emden's Secretary. Mr. Lauri's Ballets.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will be Published December 11.

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE

WILL BE GIVEN WITH IT, ENTITLED

"PUSS IN BOOTS,"

(PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS)

from a Picture Painted Specially for this Christmas Number

By JOHN E. MILLAIS, R.A.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The Vicar's Daughter. By G. D. Leslie, R.A.
The Finishing Touch. By H. S. Marks, A.R.A.
Follow the Drum. By G. A. Storey, A.R.A.
The Fairies' Favourite. By J. A. Fitzgerald.
My Lady's Carriage Stops the Way. By A. Hunt.
On Christmas Day in the Morning. By Miss M. E. Edwards.
Our Noble Ancestor. By F. Dadd.
An Evil Omen. By S. Read.
Dancing was Dancing in those Days. By F. Barnard.
Lucky Dog! By Percy Macquoid.
Young Faces and Old Fashions. By M. W. Ridley.
Mr. Quiverful's Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
Thankfully Received. By C. Gregory.
The Mistletoe Bough. By A. E. Emslie.
Where the Deed was Done. By Mason Jackson.
A Page of Pictorial Charades.

This Christmas Number will contain
A TALE BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,
Author of "George Geith," &c.,
ENTITLED

"MICHAEL GARGRAVE'S HARVEST;"
AND
SKETCHES AND VERSES by F. C. BURNARD and others.

The whole will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary issue.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Through the post in the United Kingdom, 3d. extra.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
Nov. 27	29.346	37.7	36.0	94	10	42.0	36.5	NNE. N.	266	0.400
28	29.605	40.4	36.0	86	10	42.1	38.8	NNE.	585	0.100
29	29.911	34.6	32.0	91	2	39.3	30.7	N.	196	0.000
30	29.958	34.2	31.0	89	—	38.0	29.2	N.	37	0.030
Dec. 1	29.667	37.7	37.0	97	10	40.1	33.8	N. SW. NNE.	134	0.015
2	29.990	37.9	34.3	88	9	40.3	34.6	NNE. N. NNW.	215	0.005
3	30.122	37.3	33.0	86	6	39.5	34.9	N. NE.	237	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.405	29.516	29.915	29.984	29.746	29.987	30.100
Temperature of Air	37.0°	41.6°	34.7°	33.7°	38.6°	37.0°	36.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	35.9°	39.9°	32.7°	32.0°	36.3°	35.9°	35.5°
Direction of Wind	N.	NE.	NNW.	N.	N.	N.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 40	1 0	1 20	1 40	2 0	2 18	2 35

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, including forty sketches and studies from Nature, by B. W. Leader, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—DE NEUVILLE'S Grand Work, LE BOURGET, Oct. 30, 1870, at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Exhibition of Pictures by British and Foreign Artists.—See "Times," Nov. 5.

M. MARTIN COLNAGHI, GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket.—THIRD WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. Contains Pictures by Champaign, Troyon, Bouguereau, Israels, Melis, Munthe, Roybet, Domingo, Madrazo, Passini, Boldini, &c. From Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Thirtieth WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 9. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS (Isle of Wight, Alpine, and Eastern), ON VIEW and FOR SALE, at very moderate prices, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten till Dusk. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 3ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have been added. The Sales last year amounted to £2000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnard; and MRS. BROWN'S HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On BOXING NIGHT will be produced the Grand Comic Christmas Annual, written by E. L. Blanchard, entitled CINDERELLA, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. New and Magnificent Scenery by William Beverley. Double Harlequinade. Box-office open daily Ten to Five. Prices as usual. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. EVERY EVENING at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE of A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two o'clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn. Visitors to the Cattle Show should not fail to visit HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and GRAND PASTORAL RAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, including superb Scenes of Cyprus. Paintings by the most eminent London Artists. The O.C.M. Minstrels, the Champion Skaters, and other attractions. EVERY EVENING, at 8. Mondays and Saturdays, 3 and 8. Admission, 6d. to 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Bonnets allowed.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. TRAFALGAR: The VICTORY at SEA—Moorish Dagger Ballet at Gibraltar—The West Indies—Jack Ashore at Portsmouth—Songs and Romps—Nelson's Departure from England—Castanet Ballet at Cadiz—On BOARD the VICTORY—Musket Drill—Cutlass Drill—Shortening Sail—Beating to Quarters—The Battle—The Death of Nelson. The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"Arranged in a manner well calculated to invite an expression of patriotic sympathies and evoke enthusiastic plaudits." The "Observer" says:—"Surpasses anything of the kind ever attempted." VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT during the Evening—Miss Nelly Power, Mr. Arthur Lloyd, Mr. Fred Wilson, The Khairis, &c.

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. All the year round. Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.

THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.
Fautouils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechelen is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unequalled praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 24 guineas; Stalls, 6s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

LISTON'S "MERRY MOMENTS."—EVERY DAY at Three and Eight, EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM, Piccadilly.—Mr. H. Liston continues to attract large audiences to his entertainment "Merry Moments." The versatile powers of this gentleman are very great, his changes very rapid and amusing. A great charm in all he does is a refinement of feeling in the delineation of the various characters.—Fun, Nov. 28.—Tickets at Mitchell's, Austin's, Hay's, and Box-office. Prices, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Carriages at Five and Ten.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW of CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &c.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—MONDAY, DEC. 9, at Two o'clock. Admission, Five Shillings. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. Admission, One Shilling. S. SINNEY, Secretary. Agricultural Hall Company (Limited), Barford-street, Islington.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.—Professor DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S., will deliver a Course of Six Lectures (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) on "A SOAP BUBBLE," commencing on SATURDAY, DEC. 23, at Three o'clock; to be continued on Dec. 31, 1878; and Jan. 2, 4, 7, 9, 1879. Subscription to this Course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half a Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 13, at 7.30, Rossini's Oratorio MOSES IN EGYPT, English version, by Mr. A. Mathison. Principal Vocalists: Madame Sherrington, Mdlle. Mathilda Enquist, Miss Julia Elton; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. Bridson, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Book of Words, 1s.; Vocal Score, 8s. The Forty-seventh Annual Christmas Performance of Handel's MESSIAH on FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist, started for India on Oct. 15, and has by this time joined the British Troops engaged in the Afghan War; so that Illustrations of the Chief Incidents and Scenes of the War will speedily appear in the Illustrated London News.

198, Strand, W.C.

Advertisements for insertion in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 28 (Christmas week) should be sent not later than the previous Monday, Dec. 23.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878.

The meeting of Parliament on Thursday forecloses, for a brief season, the discussions out of doors, so rife during the past few weeks, anent the question of the North-Western boundaries of our Indian Empire. The real and ultimate authority of the nation will now take the controversy in hand, and pass judgment upon the policy pursued by the Indian Government in obedience to instructions from home. Public attention will be fastened upon the debates in the Upper and Lower House, and will cease to be attracted by the extra Parliamentary eloquence which, if it be displayed at all, will certainly be displayed "under difficulties." The flame of the candle, however brilliant in itself, becomes invisible in the sunlight. So far there is an undeniable advantage in the coming together of the British Legislature. An autumnal Session, though far from being unprecedented, has been rare. It largely and disagreeably interferes with customary social arrangements when, as in the present case, it comes suddenly. It acts in some respects like a collision at sea. It breaks off purposes, sometimes half executed, sometimes on the verge of being carried into effect. It deranges machinery upon the punctual and accurate movements of which not a few households depend for their prospective comfort; or, in individual instances, even for their safety. But it is one of those accidents to which senatorial life is necessarily exposed. To those immediately concerned it is no doubt an infliction; to the public at large it is, or may be, a precious boon. In the present case it is a necessity, and, whether for good or for evil, it must be endured—patiently and cheerfully, if possible, but, at any rate, with that measure of acquiescence which an imperative obligation is always powerful enough to command. The sacrifices it entails can find compensation only

in the benefits it confers. The first are principally private and social; the last are public and national. Men who court the dignities of political life in the most exalted sphere of its development are hardly entitled, perhaps, to complain if now and then the responsibility of their position burdens them with duties incompatible with their private wishes.

Parliament has met two months at least in advance of the customary period of its assembling. What is the precise object of this early Session? Even in the absence of official information we may state what it is *not*. The Legislature has not been convened for the purpose of consulting it as to the mode in which the Executive should discharge its duties at the present crisis. It will not be called upon to determine the alternative of peace or war. This has been already done. War is afoot in Afghanistan. We have already challenged its remote issues. Parliament is not in a position morally to put an end to that which has been begun. The machinery of war cannot be stopped at a moment's notice, cannot perhaps be discreetly stopped until its immediate objects have been realised. Whether approved or not, it must run out much of its projected course. It will probably be formally approved by the present Parliament, but it is by no means certain that the method by which that approbation will be expressed may not be so shaded as to convey to her Majesty's Government a sense of public discontent which they will be at no loss to interpret. That they will command a majority of votes in support of their policy there cannot be much room to doubt. That the debates which will terminate in this result will augment their prestige remains to be seen. The fact is, every representative will see a General Election very close behind the decision which he may give and the opinions which he may express within the next few days. It may be anticipated, therefore, that there will be on the one side more caution and on the other more courage in declaring individual convictions. The division, should there be one, seems likely to be less expressive of the real sentiment of the country than the course and tenour of the discussions which will precede it. It must, to a certain extent, be provisional. It will shortly have to be ratified, whatever it may be, by the Constituent Bodies, and it appears not at all impossible that the end of this brief Autumnal Session will bring about the close of the existing Parliament.

The war having been proclaimed and entered upon, the means necessary to its being vigorously carried on cannot be refused. Some people are anxious to "stop the supplies;" indeed, a movement has been initiated with that view. It cannot be done. We do not mean, of course, to say that the House of Commons could not, if so disposed, withhold the pecuniary support required by the Government for the conduct of the war. But every thoughtful man must see at a glance that such a resolution, even if it could find a majority, would be a tactical and a political blunder. It would place our invading army in difficulties to which it ought never to be exposed. It could not be seriously thought of, not even if the nation, as a whole, utterly condemned the policy which has led to the war. The practical authority of the House of Commons could only in certain emergencies, and those extremely rare, become co-extensive with the theoretical. A vote of credit, therefore, if asked, will not be refused. True, the bill has been run up without the knowledge of the people and without the consent of Parliament, and it will necessarily yet run on, to what extent it is as yet impossible to foresee. But it must be paid; and, although there may be a good deal of grumbling over the transaction, paid, no doubt, it will be, with promptitude and honour, so far as the Indian Government is concerned.

What, then, is it possible to accomplish during the present Autumnal Session? Not much, it may be, directly; but underneath not a little. If there be injustice in the military aggression upon the country of the Ameer of Afghanistan, it will be possible, should success crown the British arms (of which there can be no serious doubt), to minimise that injustice. If the war be unnecessary, the first opportunity for putting an end to it may be seized and utilised. If the policy which has precipitated hostilities be erroneous, it may, as occasion admits of, be reversed. Our hope lies, not in the present, but in the future. We rejoice that Parliament has been called together, not because there is any reason to believe that it can instantly, even if desirous of so doing, stay the course of events now proceeding, but because if that course be inconsistent with the dictates of wisdom, justice, and honour, the direction of it may be the more speedily altered. The bias of our rulers will be swayed eventually by the national will, and it is to be hoped that the forthcoming debates will indicate with sufficient precision and impressiveness what that will is.

The Albert Medal of the Second Class has been conferred upon Anthony Gerrigthy, a private in the Royal Marines. On the night of July 27 last a lunatic named Field, on his passage home in the transport-ship *Baron Colonsay*, of Greenock, broke away from the sentry in the sick berth and climbed up the rigging, where he remained till about five a.m., when he jumped overboard. Gerrigthy jumped after him, and, though struck at with a knife which Field had in his hand, succeeded in rescuing him. This occurrence took place while the ship was going eight knots and a fresh breeze blowing.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Windsor Castle. His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (Count Beust), the Marquis of Salisbury, and Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley arrived at the castle on Thursday week. The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of the Queen. Count Beust was introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, and had an audience of her Majesty to present his letters of recall. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Lady Southampton, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Hon. Mary Pitt, Count Beust, the Marquis of Salisbury, Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, and the Earl of Dunmore. Her Majesty's visitors left the next day.

Princess Christian visited the Queen on Saturday last, and remained to luncheon. Princess Beatrice came to London, and was present at the Saturday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall. Her Royal Highness visited the Soho Bazaar and returned afterwards to Windsor. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith (First Lord of the Admiralty) arrived at the castle and had an audience of her Majesty. Mr. Smith and Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby were included in the dinner party.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Residentiary Canon of York, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiated.

The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty on Monday. Viscount Cranbrook also had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Lady Southampton, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Viscount Cranbrook, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Earl of Dunmore, and Captain F. J. Edwardes.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Camden House, Chiselmhurst, on Tuesday, and paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways to and from Chiselmhurst, and returned to Windsor Castle to luncheon. Prince Leopold arrived at the castle. Viscount Cranbrook left.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, and Viscount Sandon. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of her Majesty.

Viscount Torrington and Major C. E. Phipps have succeeded the Earl of Dunmore and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales attained her thirty-fourth year on Sunday. The birthday festivities were postponed. The Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Canon Tarver officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Teck and other guests left Sandringham on Monday. The Prince left on a visit to Mrs. Gerard Leigh at Luton Hoo Park. His Royal Highness travelled by a special train upon the Great Northern Railway, and was met at the station by Mr. G. Forbes, son-in-law of Mrs. Gerard Leigh, who accompanied him to the mansion. Mrs. Gerard Leigh received the Prince in the entrance-hall. A large party were assembled to meet the Royal guest, and a ball was given on Tuesday. The Prince and party shot over the preserves on Tuesday and Wednesday; and on Thursday his Royal Highness visited Luton and inspected some of the manufacturing. An address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation. The town was decorated with flags and triumphal arches, the principal ornamentation of the arches being made of straw-plaits. The Prince left for London, in order to be present at the opening of Parliament.

The Prince has sent presents of game to the Charing-cross Hospital and to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton.

The Duchess of Edinburgh left Coburg on Tuesday for London, travelling via Stuttgart.

His Excellency Count Beust, who for the past seven years has represented Austria at our Court, has left for Paris.

His Excellency Count Münster has returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Hatfield House.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage between Captain G. W. Anson, B.S.C., eldest son of the late Major Octavius H. St. G. Anson, 9th Lancers, and Katherine Harriette, daughter of Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., was solemnised on the 28th ult. at St. Jude's, South Kensington. The bride wore a dress of rich white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a veil of the same over a wreath of orange-flowers. After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left for Paris. The bride's presents were numerous.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Sir Charles Decimus Crosley, of Sunningdale Park, Berks, and Miss Helen Wright, the youngest daughter of James Wright, Esq., of Belsize Park-gardens.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between the Rev. C. W. H. Kenrick, Vicar of Boulton, Gloucestershire, and Ethel Frances, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. John Gifford, Rector of Siddington, Gloucestershire.

At a mass meeting of operatives employed in the cotton trade, which was held at Oldham last Saturday, the men refused to accept the masters' offer of a 5 per cent reduction. Several more mills have been closed, and the total number of spindles standing still is now 5,500,000.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the cause of the collision between the revenue cutter *Fanny* and the National Line steamer *Helvetia*, by which seventeen lives were lost, has resulted in the suspension of the certificate of the captain of the latter vessel for six months.

Mr. Wyld has published a useful "military map" of Afghanistan, intended to show the whole area of the Central Asian Question, from the Russian military and naval bases on the Caspian and Aral Seas to the confines of China, with the frontiers of India and Persia.

A large and influential meeting of ladies, called by the Mayoress (Mrs. Ward), was held at Sheffield on Monday to organise means for relieving the great distress that prevails among women and children in the town. Mr. Mark Firth had placed at the disposal of the Mayor the offices and warehousess connected with Sanderson's works in West-street; and the ladies decided to employ as many women—sempstresses, wives of workmen out of employ, and factory girls—in those rooms as they can; and the clothing they make up will be lent to needy people for the winter. Relief committees have now been formed in all the parishes of the town, and assistance is being given wherever it is needed. The Mayor's fund has reached nearly £5000. The first public distribution of food took place on Wednesday, when three hundred families, chiefly connected with the iron and steel trades, were served with soup and bread. The distribution is to be maintained twice a week.

PRINCESS LOUISE IN CANADA.

The arrival of the Marquis of Lorne at Halifax, as the new Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, accompanied by his wife, her Royal Highness Princess Louise, was described in last week's paper, with the commencement of their journey, by the Intercolonial Railway, from Halifax to Montreal. They reached that city about noon on Friday week, having been met and accompanied, part of the way, by the members of the Quebec Provincial Government. Addresses were presented, at different stations, by deputations of the French Canadians of Lower Canada, to whom the Marquis replied in their own language, and by the Mayor and Municipality of Montreal. His Excellency and her Royal Highness were received in that city with great popular enthusiasm; their carriage was drawn by men, instead of horses, to the Windsor Hotel, where they lodged that night. The streets were illuminated, and there was a grand ball given by St. Andrew's Scottish Society, which was attended by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess; his Excellency danced a quadrille with Lady McDonald, wife of the Canadian Premier, while the Princess was the partner of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, an officer of the Colonial Militia. They also danced in a Scotch reel, to the music of pipers. Next day they received several addresses of welcome, visited the McGill College University and the Ville Marie Convent School, and held a drawing-room reception. On Sunday they attended worship at the English Cathedral, and in the afternoon at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. On Monday they left Montreal for Ottawa, the political metropolis of the whole Dominion of Canada, where they have taken up their abode in Government House, formerly named Rideau Hall, of which we give an illustration. The Princess is much pleased with her future home. It is a roomy building, with a pleasant interior, but of no architectural pretensions. The mansion is very plain, but comfortable, and very homelike in all its arrangements. The interior is entirely upholstered in crimson. Attached are billiard-rooms, tennis court, La Crosse ground, bowling alley, toboggan slides, skating and curling rinks, and every aid to outdoor diversions. But it is said that Princess Louise intends to make her summer residence at Halifax, on the Nova Scotian Atlantic coast.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE AFGHAN WAR.

Last Saturday Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to his constituency at Greenwich, which was looked upon as being of a farewell character. In the afternoon the right hon. gentleman was entertained at a luncheon at the Ship Hotel, and, having responded to the toast of his health, proposed "Prosperity to the Borough of Greenwich Liberal Association." Dwelling especially upon the word "association," and upon the particular ideas which it suggested, he defended the Birmingham plan of organisation from the criticisms which had been passed upon it, and challenged its opponents to produce a better.

In the evening Mr. Gladstone, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, spoke at a large meeting held at the Skating Rink, Plumstead, when he was presented with an address expressing regret at the severance of his connection with the borough of Greenwich, and the pride which the borough would ever feel at having been associated with his name and fame. Mr. Gladstone said he would not draw in detail the contrast between the present time and five years ago. He did not know what the "harassed interests" thought of it; at present he knew of but one harassed interest, which was the British nation. Referring to "personal government," which was not a happy phrase, he protested against its being interpreted to mean that the Sovereign desired to depart from the traditions of the Constitution; but he charged the present advisers of the Crown with having insidiously begun a system intended to narrow the liberties of the people of England, and to reduce Parliament to the condition of the French Parliaments before the great Revolution. Retorting the accusation that he and his supporters were the friends of Russia, he declared that the Government had been the real friends of that Power, having brought it back to the Danube, from which it was driven in 1856. They were its left-handed friends, who had done good to Russia by their bungling attempts to do harm. The right hon. gentleman vindicated his Government from the charge of responsibility for the Afghan war, and threw it entirely upon the present Ministry, commenting severely upon the ninth paragraph of Lord Cranbrook's despatch, which, he said, stated things true in themselves in a manner to convey, and which had conveyed, a totally false impression. The responsibility would soon, probably, be divided between the Government and the Houses of Parliament; but if the people, when appealed to, should approve of the policy which had been pursued the largest share of the responsibility would be theirs. The question which they had to consider was, whether this war was just or unjust? "So far (Mr. Gladstone said) as I am able to collect the evidence, it is unjust. It fills me with the greatest alarm lest it should be proved to be grossly and totally unjust. If so, we should come under the stroke of the everlasting law that suffering shall follow sin; and the day will arrive—come it soon or come it late—when the people of England will discover that national injustice is the surest road to national downfall." The speech occupied in delivery one hour and fifty minutes. At the conclusion a resolution, by which the meeting adopted the address which had been presented to Mr. Gladstone, was heartily carried.

A meeting was recently held in the Round-Room of the Mansion House, Dublin—under the presidency of the Lord Mayor—to promote a national memorial to Cardinal Cullen.

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, Mr. Arthur Mitchell, M.D., LL.D., was elected Professor of Ancient History, in room of the late Dr. David Laing.

Mr. Richard Quain, M.D., F.R.S., has been appointed a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for five years from Nov. 27, his previous term of office having expired on Nov. 20.

Miss Florence Nightingale has sent a gold watch to Captain Scott, of the *Erl King*, in gratitude for his kindness in rescuing four nurses belonging to her training institution in London, who were wrecked whilst returning home from the Montreal General Hospital, in Canada.

The Irish Lord Chancellor on Tuesday gave judgment in the case of Lord Kingston v. Executors of Eyre, which is the last of the actions arising from the failure of Sadleir's Tipperary Bank, and has been thirty years in litigation. He found £43,000 due to the executors of Eyre, and to this added the general costs of the suit.

A meeting of the City magistrates was held at Guildhall on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding. The precepts for the election of common councilmen in the twenty-five wards into which the City is divided, on Dec. 21 next, were issued. Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., was reappointed to represent the Court among the managers of the Aske's Charity at Hoxton, and Sir Robert Carden was re-elected as chairman of the finance committee.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, DOMINION OF CANADA, THE RESIDENCE OF PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.



THE AFGHAN WAR: NEVILLE'S PICKET, MUTTRA THANA--A DESERTER FROM THE ENEMY'S CAMP.



THE COLLISION OFF DOVER: THE BARQUE MOEL EILIAN AFTER THE COLLISION.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The progress of military operations in this questionable enterprise up to the middle of the week, our latest news being that of Thursday afternoon, has been tolerably successful, though not quite unimpeded. It will be remembered that Afghanistan has been invaded simultaneously by three separate columns of the British-Indian Army. The first, proceeding from the Peshawar Valley through the Khyber Pass, under the command of Sir Samuel Brown, has occupied Dakka, at the farther end of the Pass, and is going on to take possession of the Afghan fortified town of Jellalabad, a hundred miles from the city of Cabul. The second column, under General Roberts, advanced from Thull by the Khoorum Pass, occupied the Khoorum fort, but has been stopped two or three days at Peiwar, where the Afghans made a stand last Saturday in a strong position, till General Roberts defeated them on Monday, capturing eighteen of their guns, having by a flank march turned their position with the 72nd Highlanders and 5th Goorkhas; he then occupied Peiwar Kotul, and intended moving on towards the Shaturgardan Pass on Thursday. The third column, which has not yet met an enemy, is that of the Quetta garrison, with reinforcements and supports brought up through the Bolan Pass; its Commander is Sir Donald Stewart, but the advanced force is, under General Biddulph, moving through the Peshin valley, north of Quetta, on the road to the city of Candahar. It would appear that the Afghans do not mean to attempt the defence of Jellalabad, or any of their towns, except possibly when the city of Cabul should be attacked; but that they will fight in chosen positions in their mountain passes. The defence of the Ali Musjid fort, at the entrance to the Khyber Pass, was probably a mere feint; it is evident that their principal forces are collected farther west, on both sides of the Safed Koh range of mountains, which is of impassable height, and which separates the Khyber Pass and the plain of Jellalabad from the Khoorum Valley. The only outlet from the Khoorum Valley into the more open country westward is by the Shaturgardan Pass, which must very soon become impossible of access from the winter snow. Unless, therefore, General Roberts can force this Pass within a few days, his victory at the Peiwar Pass will prove barren of useful results. There seems to be no obstacle to the advance of Sir Samuel Brown upon Jellalabad, as the road lies open, and the Afghans have abandoned that place. Beyond Jellalabad are the Jugdulluk and Khoord Cabul Passes, but it is understood that the British advance to Cabul will not be pressed at this season of the year. It is even doubtful whether the southern force, under Sir Donald Stewart, will attempt to reach Candahar this winter.

The following is an account of the operations of the Khoorum force:—

The Khoorum Fort was occupied on the 26th ult. The garrison, reported to be nearly 2000, had abandoned it, leaving one gun, and taking one horse and one mule battery, in all twelve guns. Next day General Roberts, pressing a cavalry reconnaissance, learned that the Afghans were retiring up a steep slope of the Peiwar range, and dragging their guns with difficulty. Hoping to overtake them while thus confused, General Roberts on the 28th, with part of his troops, made a forced march of eighteen miles, but was unsuccessful in hindering the Afghans from gaining a position on a ridge of the Peiwar Pass. A reconnaissance in force next day convinced General Roberts of the remarkable strength of the Afghan position, so he halted for two days, on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, to permit reinforcements to come up.

General Roberts intended to attack on the 2nd by a turning movement, the Afghan front being too strong for a frontal attack. He employs two infantry brigades, a mountain battery, and four horse-artillery guns on elephants. The ground of operations is reported not difficult. The country people say that the Afghans are unable to remove their guns. General Roberts's force is provisioned for six days. He hopes to follow up the Afghan retreat beyond their cantonment at Ali Kheil, and drive them over the Shaturgardan range. Reinforcements for the Afghan Khoorum force are reported to be counter-ordered. News of the result of General Roberts's intended attack on the 2nd is expected hourly.

Lahore, Dec. 5.

General Roberts telegraphs from Peiwar Kotul on the 3rd inst. as follows:—

"During the night of the 1st inst. the Afghan position was turned by a flank march over the Spengwai Pass. We surprised the enemy at daybreak, when the 72nd Highlanders and the 5th Goorkhas drove the Afghan troops gallantly from several positions. They afterwards endeavoured to reach Peiwar Kotul, but the assault could not be delivered on that side. We then threatened the enemy's rear and attacked Peiwar Kotul, which was occupied at four o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy, who had been reinforced by four regiments on the previous evening, offered a desperate resistance, and their artillery was well served. Their defeat, however, was complete. We captured eighteen guns and a large quantity of ammunition. Our loss is moderate, considering the numbers to which we were opposed and the difficult nature of the country. Major Anderson, of the 23rd Pioneers, was killed—not Captain Anderson, as at first reported. General Cobbe and Lieutenant Munro, of the 72nd Highlanders, are wounded. The troops behaved admirably. We move towards the Shaturgardan Pass on the 5th inst."

Lahore, Dec. 5, 11.15 a.m.

General Roberts has succeeded brilliantly in an attack on the Afghan position. He has carried the Peiwar Kotul, and has driven off the enemy, inflicting great loss, captured all guns, and is following up the retreating enemy in the direction of Ali Kheil. Our loss is about eighty, including Captain Kelso, R.A., and Captain Anderson, 23rd Pioneers.

In the Khyber Pass, or rather at the Indian entrance to it, between Jumrood and the Ali Musjid fort, the convoys were intercepted by marauding parties of hillmen during two or three days of last week. These were dispersed on Saturday by Major Cavagnari, with a detachment of troops from Jumrood, and the Afreedi village of Kheddum was burnt as a punishment. There is no further danger of annoyance in the Khyber. To ease the strain, a portion of the 2nd Division has moved forward to and beyond Peshawar. The 5th Fusiliers are at Hurri Singh. The 2nd Goorkhas and a troop of Horse Artillery are at Peshawar. Macpherson's brigade is at Bosawal, ten miles from Dakka, with orders to reconnoitre in a forward direction towards Jellalabad. Jenkins commands the brigade at Dakka; Tytler another at Lundi Khana. Appleyard commands at Ali Musjid, vice Colonel Browne, recalled. Jumrood is in charge of General Maude.

Colonel Macgregor, an experienced officer, has been sent up to superintend, with full powers, the line of communications from Jumrood to Dakka. An alternative line by Abazai is being opened up. It is not impossible that Jellalabad will be occupied before the winter.

General Biddulph has camped at Hykulzai, in the Peshin Valley. He is engaged in exploring the district to the right in the direction of Thull and Chotiali, and the route to the left turning the Khojuk Pass. Sir D. Stewart is now at the foot of the Bolan Pass, en route to Quetta. It is estimated that

the conjoined Quetta force will reach Candahar by the middle of January, after which cavalry reconnaissances will take place in the direction of Herat and Ghuzni.

We present several illustrations of the movement of troops and military stores in the Punjab, two or three of the Sketches being contributed by our valued correspondent, Lieutenant C. Pulley, Adjutant of the 3rd Goorkha Regiment, which halted at the permanent camp of Meean Meer, near Lahore, on its way to join the Moultan Division for the advance through the Bolan Pass to Quetta. We are indebted also to Lieutenant C. H. Atchison, R.H.A., for a sketch of the village of Thull, on the right bank of the Khoorum river, from which point of departure the march of General Roberts began on the morning of the 21st ult.; and Lieutenant Philip Neville, of the 14th Bengal Lancers, has favoured us with a Sketch of his picket at the camp of Muttra Thana, in which we see a deserter of the enemy brought before the officer, to be questioned for any information that can be got out of him. The force at this picket consisted one hundred cavalry and infantry, under two native and two European officers, employed to watch the mouths of the side passes near the Khyber. We also give, in a small engraving, a romantic glimpse of the Khoorum, seen from a singular cleft in the rocks of Mount Sakesur, in the Punjab Salt Range. It is from a sketch by Captain Jamieson. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, should by this time have joined one or other of the advancing army corps in Afghanistan; and we hope in a few days to receive letters and sketches from him.

THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

Our last publication gave some account of the disaster which occurred off Dover at midnight on Monday week—namely, a collision between the Hamburg-American Company's steamer Pommerania, bound from New York to Hamburg, and a full-rigged ship, the Moel Eilian, of Carnarvon. The passengers and crew on board the Pommerania numbered then 220 souls, of whom 172 were saved, nearly fifty persons being drowned. The Pommerania sank in about thirty minutes after the collision. The second and third officers were drowned. The 172 other persons were saved by the Glengarry, a Middlesborough steamer, and landed at Dover. Ten or twelve of them were German lady passengers from New York.

The Pommerania belonged to the Hamburg-American line of steamers. Her gross measurement amounted to 3382 tons. She had left New York on the 14th ult. with the United States mail; had touched at Plymouth early on the Monday morning, and landed there the passengers and mails for England, also 7500 dols. in specie; after which she proceeded to Cherbourg, and was going to Hamburg to complete her voyage. She was a brig-rigged iron screw-vessel, built at Greenock in 1873. The Moel Eilian is an iron barque of 1100 tons gross, owned in Liverpool, and classed A 1, having been built at Sunderland last year. She was on her way from Rotterdam to Cardiff in ballast. When brought into the port of Dover, after the collision, she was placed in the Granville Dock. Our illustration shows her appearance while lying in the dock. Except in the bows, where she came in contact with the Pommerania, she was uninjured, but her bows presented a terrible sight. Her bowsprit was carried away; and the bows were completely stove in, exposing the water-tight compartment right away to the bulkheads, while large sheets of iron plates hung loosely down below the water's edge on the starboard side. The force of the collision was very great, but it is remarkable that a sailing-vessel of comparatively small size could sink the steam-ship, which had thrice her tonnage. An official inquiry will be held, after some arrangements pending with the German Government. Captain Schwensen, who commanded the steamer, was taken to Rotterdam.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Count Beust, as Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, presented his credentials to Marshal MacMahon on Monday. The Marshal, in reply to the Ambassador's expression of desire to strengthen the ties which already exist between France and Austria-Hungary, said, "You may rely upon my assistance, and that of my Government, to facilitate your accomplishment of the high mission which the Emperor has confided to you."

M. Bardoux, the Minister of Public Instruction, on Monday laid, with much ceremony, the foundation-stone of a new School of Practical Medicine in Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies continued the debate on the Budget on the 28th ult., and adopted the estimates of the Printing and Fine-Arts Departments. The discussion upon the Estimates of the Ministry of the Interior was begun. On the 29th ult., the Chamber voted the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior, and afterwards discussed the Naval Estimates. Admiral Pothuau, the Minister of Marine, said that in 1885 there would be sixteen ironclad ships, seven of which would be provided with armour 55 centimetres in thickness. On Saturday last the Chamber disposed of the rest of the Budget of expenditure, a threatened discussion of some length on Algeria being postponed by general consent to a more favourable opportunity. The consideration of votes for 188,000,000fr. in the special military and marine Budget was also deferred. In the Senate on Monday M. Léon Say presented the Budget of expenditure, and stated that the discussion of the Budget would not come on in the Senate before the 12th inst. The Chamber of Deputies began the debate on the Budget of receipts, and adopted the proposal to reduce the commercial stamp duty and the tax upon chicory. The committee of inquiry into the late elections examined the Duc Decazes, who, in reply to the demand of the committee, refused to communicate the contents of the cipher telegrams sent and received by the Government during the elections, as he considered them in the light of private letters. The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday continued the discussion of the Budget of receipts, and rejected an amendment brought forward by M. Bariglhon proposing the suppression of the tax upon oils. The House subsequently resumed the verification of elections, and declared the return of Baron Jérôme David to be valid.

In its sitting of Tuesday the Academy of Sciences elected M. Marcy, Professor of Animal Mechanics at the Collège de France, to fill the place of the late Claude Bernard.

A meeting was held on Sunday in Paris for the purpose of getting up a public agitation in favour of the Franco-American Treaty scheme, started some time ago by M. Menier.

At Champigny on Monday a monument was uncovered which was erected at the expense of the State to the soldiers who fell in the battles fought on that ground in the last days of November and on Dec. 2, 1870.

M. Aurelien Scholl has been fined 500fr. for declaring in the *Evenement* that some of the French Judges were the shame of France and a laughing-stock for the whole world.

General Cleret died on Monday night at Angers; M. André, senator for the Charente, died on the 28th ult.

A duel has taken place at Cherbourg between two officers of Marines, one of whom was killed.

ITALY.

King Humbert and Queen Margaret received the diplomatic body on the 28th ult. Their Majesties requested those present to thank their respective Governments for the tokens of regard which they had received from all the States of Europe on the occasion of the recent attempt on the King's life.

King Humbert has paid another visit to Signor Cairoli, who is still confined to his bed.

At Rome on Tuesday there was much excitement in and around the Chamber of Deputies. The tribunes set apart for the public were densely filled, and crowds gathered round the doors. As soon, however, as the President had taken his seat, he read a letter from Signor Cairoli expressing his deep regret at not being able to attend, though he begged that the discussion might not be delayed, and expressed the hope of being able to take part in it before its termination. The attack upon the Government then began. Meetings in favour of the Government are being called in various parts of the peninsula. Ministers will demand a vote of confidence.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has sent the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece to the Prince of Naples.

Some newspapers announce the marriage of King Alfonso with the Princess Christine de Montpensier, eldest sister of the late Queen Mercedes. Other journals deny the report.

On the ground of misapplication of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court of Cassation at Madrid has allowed the appeal in the case of Moncasi, who attempted the life of King Alfonso. The new trial will begin in about a fortnight.

The expulsion from Spain of all foreigners belonging to the International Society has been resolved on by the Council of Ministers.

PORTUGAL.

Senhor Monteiro has been appointed Minister of Justice. He is a member of the Chamber of Peers and belongs to the Governmental majority.

Sunday being the anniversary of the liberation of Portugal from the dominion of Spain, the customary manifestations and public rejoicings took place throughout the whole country.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has been occupied with the general discussion of the Indian Budget. The war with Atchin has also been warmly discussed. The Budget of Indian expenditure was eventually passed by 64 votes to 6. A proposal to subsidize a line of steamers between China and Java was rejected by 36 votes to 35. A proposal to devote a sum of 24,000 fl. to enable officers in the Indian service to go through a course of studies at the military school was rejected by 42 votes to 23, while the proposed introduction of a new capitation tax was adopted by 44 votes to 5. The general discussion of the Budget closed on Wednesday.

SWITZERLAND.

The new National Council assembled on Monday, and proceeded the next day to constitute its bureau. M. Rolmer, of Zurich, a Liberal Conservative, was elected President, and M. Kuenzli, of Aarau, a Radical, Vice-President.

GERMANY.

Great preparations were made at Berlin for the reception of the German Emperor and Empress on Thursday. The Emperor and Empress arrived at the Imperial Palace at a quarter to one in the afternoon. The streets through which the cortège passed were filled with dense crowds, who gave their Majesties an enthusiastic reception. The public corporations and trade associations of Berlin marched in procession past the palace, where the Emperor and Empress appeared on the balcony in response to the acclamations of the people.

The Crown Prince and Princess dined on Tuesday with Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin.

About forty leading Social Democrats have been expelled from Berlin.

DENMARK.

It is stated that the marriage of Princess Thyra and the Duke of Cumberland will be solemnised on Dec. 21 or 22 at the church of the Castle of Christiansburg. The wedding banquet will be given at Amalienburg, after which the newly-married pair will drive to Friedensburg.

The Folkething on Saturday adopted, by 54 votes to 43, a motion proposing to refer back to the Budget Committee the bill authorising a loan of 1,200,000 crowns on behalf of Santa Cruz.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has summoned the Austrian Reichsrath to assemble on the 10th inst. for legislative business.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Budget Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath, Count Andrássy delivered a long speech in defence of the Eastern policy of the Government. In reply to questions on Sunday, he said that the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina would cease when the objects for which it was undertaken were accomplished, and Turkey had reimbursed Austria for the sacrifices she had made and given a guarantee for the future. After this explanation the Budget Committee approved the Foreign Office estimates, and the conflict between the Government and the Delegation was thereby terminated. The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation on Monday, after an animated debate, adopted a motion not to enter upon the discussion of the bill sanctioning a grant in the Budget of 1879 for the occupation Bosnia and Herzegovina, but to vote 15,000,000 florins as a special requirement of the army for 1879 to defray the expenses of maintaining the troops stationed in those provinces. The motion further stipulated that for any additional outlay the Government must obtain Constitutional sanction. The Committee afterwards discussed a report upon the Foreign Office Estimates, which Count Andrássy declared did not give an accurate summary of the negotiations on the Eastern Question, but constituted an indictment and a formal declaration of want of confidence. On a vote being taken, the report was adopted by 12 against 6, without modification.

The Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation has voted the Estimates for 1879 of the Ministries of Finance and Marine, and also approved the proposed grant for the construction of a turret-ship.

There was a torchlight procession at Pesth on Monday night, composed of citizens and students of the University of the city, in honour of the members of the Opposition, whose clubs were serenaded.

Another bomb explosion took place on Sunday evening in Pesth. It occurred on the staircase of the Liberal Club, in which Herr Tisza was at the time making a report to the members of the Liberal party.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor arrived at Moscow from Livadia on Sunday evening. He met with an enthusiastic reception on Monday. In a speech thanking the inhabitants for their welcome, his Majesty said he hoped that the definitive treaty of peace with Turkey would soon be signed. He expressed his gratitude for the devotion shown towards himself on the occasion of recent events in St. Petersburg and elsewhere, and said he had no doubt the same feeling would be displayed towards his suc-

cessors. In conclusion, his Majesty said he hoped to have the consolation of seeing the country develop in a peaceful and regular manner, which was the only means of securing the greatness of Russia. On Wednesday morning the Emperor arrived in St. Petersburg from Moscow. He was received with much enthusiasm, the day was an official holiday, and the city was splendidly decorated. The Empress is compelled by illness to remain at Livadia.

An Imperial ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg replacing the seventeen series of Treasury Bonds issued in 1871 by seventeen new series, to the amount of 51,000,000 roubles, redeemable each month of next year, exclusive of January, March, August, and December.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* sends the following:—The Russian garrison of Fort Narin, north-east of Kashgar, has been considerably reinforced to protect the Thian Shan passes against a Chinese army on and near the Kuldja frontier. The Russian Government has opened negotiations with Persia for the construction of a railway connecting the Tiflis-Baku line with Enseli on the Caspian and Teheran.

All accounts respecting the speech reported to have been made by General Kaufmann on the occasion of his presenting the Afghan Envoy with a sword of honour for Sher Ali are declared by the Russian newspapers to be fabrications, invented for the purpose of influencing public opinion.

TURKEY.

A new Ministry has been formed, Khereddine Pasha being Grand Vizier, Ghazi Osman Pasha Minister of War, and Karatheidory Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Imperial decree announcing the change urges the new Ministers to carry out the projected reforms without delay, and to do their utmost to repair the evils of the war.

Prince Lobanoff, on his return from Adrianople, assured Saffet Pasha of the loyal intention of Russia to carry out the conditions of the Berlin Treaty. He has also announced that the Russians will evacuate Bulgaria and Roumelia conformably with the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty, with the exception of Adrianople and Thrace, the evacuation of those places to be subject to Turkey's adoption of the final treaty of peace. Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff is, it is stated, putting a stop to the agitation in Bulgaria, and has stated that the Czar wishes the Berlin Treaty to be faithfully carried out.

According to the *Bolgarin*, the election of the new Prince of Bulgaria will take place on Jan. 1 next. The choice is considered to lie between General Ignatieff, Prince Alexander Wassiltschikoff, Prince Reuss, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

It is stated in a Constantinople telegram of Tuesday's date, that the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians have defeated the Bulgarian insurgents in the district of Melnik in Macedonia, and have burned twenty more villages. One thousand only of the inhabitants succeeded in effecting their escape to Djuma and Kustendji.

Good progress is being made by the European Commission in the elaboration of the organic statutes for the Province of Eastern Roumelia.

Hobart Pasha, at the Sultan's request, has addressed a report to his Majesty on the state of the Turkish Navy, in which he recommends that some vessels should be put out of commission, and the rest provided with the latest and most improved machinery and appliances. The fleet, though nominally weaker, would thus be better fitted for warfare.

Great activity is being displayed in fortifying Constantinople. The works, which when complete will be armed with 800 guns, are in parallel lines, commanding each other.

A *Times* telegram from Constantinople states that the Porte has at last resolved to take a decided step towards the rectification of the Greek frontier.

Suleiman Pasha, one of the most prominent Generals in the Turkish army, has been sentenced by a court-martial to be degraded and to be confined in a fortress for his conduct during the late war.

ROUMANIA.

A new Cabinet has been formed, in which all the prominent members of the former Ministry, save M. Rosetti, Minister of the Interior, retain their portfolios.

The Chamber held its first sitting last Saturday, when M. Rosetti was unanimously elected President.

SERVIA.

All the members of the Skuptschina assembled on Monday, and the Assembly was opened on the following day.

AMERICA.

The United States Congress was opened on Monday. The President's Message refers at great length to monetary affairs, discusses the question of the remonetisation of silver, and recommends Congress either to limit the amount of silver dollars issued or to change their coinage ratio to gold by conforming it to the present market value of the two metals. He further recommends discontinuing the coinage of silver dollars when the amount outstanding exceeds fifty millions. He says he is persuaded that in the present financial condition of the country the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in existing financial legislation; and if this policy is pursued, they may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments which will take place at the appointed time will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business and prosperity. The Message also refers to the state of the South, the payment of the Halifax award, the Indian troubles, and other matters, but makes no mention of the relations of the United States with Canada.

The President's Message having been read, bills were introduced for making the trade dollar a legal tender, for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the cause of the spread of the recent yellow fever epidemic in the Southern States, and for the increase of the national debt in consequence of the payment of the Halifax Award.

The Secretary of the Treasury's annual report sent to Congress states the receipts of the fiscal year 1878 to have been 257,763,000 dols., and the expenditures, 236,964,000 dols. The surplus has been devoted to the reduction of the debt. While the Secretary's views regarding the Silver Act are unchanged, it has been his purpose faithfully to execute the measure and give it a fair trial. He announces his readiness to begin resumption on Jan. 1, from which date the department will redeem greenbacks at New York in coin, and receive them as equal to coin. The New York banks will co-operate, receiving greenbacks as coin.

The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia states that orders have been received to prepare immediately for sea four Russian cruisers bought in the United States, and which have been for some time past awaiting orders there. They are all expected to leave before Christmas.

A collision occurred on Sunday on the Mississippi between two steamers, one of which instantly sunk. Twenty persons were drowned, including four passengers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Patchett, Q.C., and Mr. Marshall Griffith, Q.C., have been elected Benchers of the Inner Temple.

A conference, convened by the Reformatory and Refuge Union to discuss the granting of aid to discharged prisoners, was held on Tuesday—the Earl of Lichfield in the chair.

A scheme for the completion of the Inner Circle Railway, promoted by the Metropolitan and District Railway Companies, has been approved of by the Court of Common Council.

At the rooms of the Society of Arts Adelphi, on Wednesday evening, Mr. J. N. Shoolbred read a paper dealing with the commercial results of electric lighting. Dr. Siemens presided. There was a full attendance. The rooms were lighted with electric lamps, and several specimens of lamps were exhibited.

The members of the German Gymnastic Society held their annual competition on Wednesday and Thursday at their gymnasium, St. Pancras-road, King's-cross, N.W. The performances on both days were most successful, and the feats of strength and agility afforded much pleasure to large numbers of spectators.

A fancy bazaar in aid of the Portsmouth Soldiers' Institute was held at Willis's Rooms on Friday and Saturday last week. It was opened by Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, now commanding the Southern Division, and resident at Government House, Portsmouth. There was a fair attendance, and more than £900 was collected.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., on Monday presided over the annual conference of Metropolitan Poor-Law Guardians, at which Mr. Stansfield, M.P., and Mr. Pell, M.P., were among the speakers. A resolution was carried to the effect that the duty of providing hospitals for non-pauper patients suffering from infectious diseases should devolve on the Metropolitan Asylum Board.

The Royal Academy have named Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, as additional trustee of the Soane Museum, to succeed the late Sir Francis Grant; and the life trustees have appointed Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, architect, A.R.A., to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Frederic Peppys Cockerell, hon. secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Rossini's oratorio, "Moses in Egypt" (Mosé in Egitto), will be performed at Exeter Hall on Friday next, by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Mr. Stanley will sustain the part of Moses; the other principal vocalists being Mesdames Sherrington, Enequist, and Julia Elton; Messrs. E. Lloyd, Cummings, Wells, Hilton, and Bridson; and the performance will be under Sir Michael Costa's direction.

The members of the Metropolitan Board of Works completed their inspection of the Thames last Saturday, with the view of testing the question raised as to the pollution of its waters. The departure of the boat was so timed as to permit of an examination of the river during the last of the ebb and the first of the flood tide. Specimens of the water were tested at different points, and the results are said to have been favourable.

Mr. Morley, M.P., presided last Saturday over a meeting of the council of the Hospital Saturday Fund. The report stated that the total amount received for the year had been £6550, including a street collection of £1090, being an increase of £1047 over the receipts of the previous year. £5000 had been distributed amongst sixty-one hospitals, thirty-one dispensaries, three convalescent homes, and the Surgical Appliance Society. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in November was 81,241, of whom 42,014 were in workhouses and 39,227 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1877, these figures show an increase of 105; but, as compared with 1876 and 1875, they show a decrease of 1002 and 3541 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 815, of whom 591 were men, 183 women, and 41 children.

The Mansion House Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society met on Monday in the Venetian Parlour—the Lord Mayor presiding—to make further arrangements for the Metropolitan International Exhibition, to be held in London in June, 1879. The secretary announced that subscriptions amounting to £7700 had been promised, of which £4413 had been received. It was determined to increase the value of a considerable number of prizes for shorthorn and other beasts to the extent of £290.

The Scottish Corporation celebrated their 214th anniversary at the Freemasons' Tavern last Saturday. Lord Kinnaird presided in the absence of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The report stated that in consequence of the general depression of trade there had been a falling off from every source of income. Among the speakers were the chairman, the Dean of Westminster, the Lord Mayor, Professor Blackie, Dr. Erasmus Wilson, and Mr. Moir, president of St. Andrew's Society of New York. The subscriptions amounted to £1410.

The verdict of the jury in the action brought against the Metropolitan Asylums Board in relation to the Hampstead Hospital was given yesterday week. The Judge left a series of questions with the jury, and their finding on these was to the effect that the hospital was a nuisance, and that, assuming the defendants had a legal right to erect it, they did not carry it on with a reasonable regard to the plaintiffs' rights. On the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and for misdirection, a rule for a new trial was on Monday granted in the Queen's Bench Division.

Sir Charles Reed presided at Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London. The estimate of expenditure during the coming year was presented by Mr. Freeman, chairman of the finance committee, who gave an explanation of some of the leading items. The probable expenditure for the coming year was fixed at £551,247, which is £44,941 more than the previous estimate. The excess was mainly due to the increase in the number of children and the cost of school management. The estimate and the accompanying recommendations of the committee were, after a discussion, agreed to.

The Committee of Lloyd's have bestowed the bronze medal of the Society of Lloyd's (which they have the power of presenting under an Act of Parliament as an honorary acknowledgment to those who have by extraordinary exertions contributed to the saving of life at sea) upon Captain Peter Sharp, master of the Annabella Clark, of Ardrossan, and upon John McIntosh, able-bodied seaman of the same vessel, for their bravery in rescuing, at the imminent risk of their own lives, the crew of the French ship *Mélanie*, which caught fire on the night of Nov. 20 with 500 barrels of petroleum on board.

The arrangements for the forthcoming Smithfield Cattle Show were completed on Tuesday last. There is an increase of live stock, especially in the cattle classes, beyond that of last year. The Queen will, as usual, be a large exhibitor in

the Devon and shorthorn classes, from the Home and Norfolk Farms at Windsor, as well as amongst the pigs, whilst the Prince of Wales will compete in the same cattle classes, and with the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lord Walsingham in the sheep classes. There will be a larger show of machinery than on any previous occasion. Notwithstanding that the Birmingham Show of this year, reverting to its old principle, precedes that of the Smithfield Club, thus shutting out most of its finest specimens from the metropolitan show, the entries of the latter are slightly in excess of those of last year. It is believed that the Prince of Wales has reserved the best breeds of his Sandringham stock for London. His Royal Highness has, it is stated, signified his intention of visiting the show.

On Monday night the inaugural meeting of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, was held at its rooms, 7, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.—Mr. C. Cadman Jones in the chair—and was well attended. The paper read and discussed was on "Science and Man," by President Noah Porter, D.D., of Yale College, United States. It was prepared with special reference to Professor Tyndall's address before the Midland Institute, Birmingham, last winter.—Two other lectures were delivered in London on the same evening—at the London Institution, by Professor Huxley, on "The Elements of Psychology;" and by Captain Burton, before the British National Association of Spiritualists, on "Spiritualism in Eastern Lands."

The Court of Common Council, at its meeting on Thursday week, granted £105 to the Finsbury Dispensary, £210 to the London Orphan Asylum, £210 to the building fund of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, £525 to the London Hospital Maintenance Fund, in five annual payments of £105 each; £5238 for providing half the expense of erecting hydrants in the City, £8250 for the building of a new police station in Bow-lane, £2800 for constructing a covered way between the Central Meat and Poultry and the Provision Market, £210 to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, £105 to the West Ham Dispensary, and £105 to the Hospital for Women. A member of the Common Council supplemented the grant of 200 guineas to the Orphan Asylum at Watford by a donation of 100 guineas.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society held last Saturday at Burlington House, Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker resigned the office of president, and Mr. William Spottiswoode was chosen his successor. The president, in his address, gave a résumé of the work done by the society during the year, and particularised the subjects most worthy of attention. The medals in the gift of the society for the year were presented as follows:—The Copley medal to M. Jean Baptiste Boussingault, of Paris; a Royal medal to Mr. John Allen Brown; a Royal medal to Dr. Albert Gunther, F.R.S., of the British Museum; the Rumford Medal to M. Alfred Cornu; the Derby medal to M. Louis Paul Cailletet and Raoul Pictet. The presentation was in each case preceded by a recapitulation of the scientific services for which the award was made.—Mr. William Spottiswoode, having been elected President of the Royal Society on Saturday last, has resigned the secretaryship of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. After the meeting of the members on Monday last, it was proposed that a subscription be opened by the members to present a bust of Mr. Spottiswoode to the Royal Institution as a recognition of his valuable services as treasurer and secretary successively. A portrait and memoir of the new President of the Royal Society appeared in the *Illustrated London News* for Sept. 7 last, p. 221.

There were 2427 births and 1624 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 5 and the deaths were 126 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which had been 64 and 51 in the two preceding weeks, rose to 70 last week, but were 19 below the corrected average. The deaths from measles, 23, showed a further increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, although they were but half the corrected average. The deaths referred to diphtheria, 7, were fewer than in any week since the beginning of August last. The fatal cases of fever, 52, showed a marked increase upon recent weekly numbers, and exceeded by 10 the corrected average: 8 were certified as typhus, 38 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 16 and 7 in the two previous weeks, were 8 last week. The deaths referred to lung diseases, which had been 431 and 428 in the two previous weeks, rose to 441 last week, but were 38 below the corrected average. There were 39 deaths from whooping-cough and 14 from diarrhoea. In the Greater London 2900 births and 1941 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 59.0 deg., being 2.6 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 4.1 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 57.7 hours.

A handsome casket, the gift of the English residents in California to the Earl of Beaconsfield, has arrived in England.

Several cases of saving life, in some of which great gallantry was displayed by the rescuers, have been investigated by the committee of the Royal Humane Society, which has bestowed the usual rewards for the services rendered.

A correspondent points out, in correction of a misapprehension which he thinks exists on the matter, that there are two distinct Australian International Exhibitions in prospect—one at Sydney, to be held next year; and the other at Melbourne, to be held in 1880.

It is proposed to hold the next Social Science Congress in Manchester, and the subject being brought before the Town Council on Wednesday by a letter from Mr. Chadwick, M.P., it was resolved to place the Townhall at the service of the committee of the Congress. A local fund of about £1000 will have to be raised.

The annual exhibition of fat stock, poultry, and farm produce at Hull was opened on Tuesday afternoon. The show is by far the best which has been held in Hull, the prizes being larger and more numerous and the list of entries longer. A prize of £100, offered for the best animal in the shorthorn classes, was taken by Mr. Bond, of North Thoresby.

A beautiful specimen of Roman pavement has been discovered in Winchester. The pavement, with which were found a small piece of fine red pottery and a few bones of animals, appears to have been originally about twelve feet square. It was twelve feet below the roadway in Little Minster-street, and has been completely uncovered.

The trial of M. Fortamps, the director of the Bank of Belgium, for being a party to the frauds by which one of the clerks, named T'Kindt, embezzled some twenty millions of francs, the property of the bank, and of T'Kindt himself, has occupied many days in Brussels, and came to a close on Tuesday evening. Judgment was delivered at a quarter-past eleven, T'Kindt being sentenced to fifteen years' solitary confinement, and Fortamps to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 6000f.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CAMP AT MEEAN MEER—ARRIVAL OF COMMISSARIAT STORES FOR THE QUETTA COLUMN.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.



THE AFGHAN WAR: A PUNJAUB REGIMENT ON THE MARCH.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The sixth Session of the present Parliament was opened on Thursday afternoon in the prosaic fashion which has become common in these degenerate days. Outside the Palace of Westminster, and in Palace-yard, there gathered a goodly number of people, and the approaches to the House of Lords were lined by persons desirous, perhaps, of seeing the Earl of Beaconsfield pass in his unpretending little brougham, as some compensation for the lack of State ceremonial. But "he cometh not" might have been the lament of these curious sightseers, for the Queen's Speech was read without the august presence of the Prime Minister. Within the House of Commons, there was a fair muster of members some time before two o'clock, and very cheery were the smiling salutations exchanged on the floor of the House in the interval before the Speaker took the Chair. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's recent interchange of courtesies with Major O'Gorman made him the centre of attraction in a group of fellow-Liberals, among whom Sir Charles Dilke appeared to be especially jocose, and even Sir Andrew Lusk strove to be drily facetious. In the Upper Chamber, the ladies were in the majority, the back benches on each side being pretty well occupied by Peeresses in ordinary morning dress, and a few more being observable in the gallery to the left of the Throne, near which sat a young African personage with an interpreter. There were scarcely more than a dozen Peers present to take part in the tame ceremony of opening Parliament by Royal Commission. The first entrance of these illustrious Peers in robes of scarlet cloth and ermine, and in cocked hats, was somewhat of a misfire. Either they had entered too early, or some rule of precedence had not been observed. But this was soon remedied, by their retiring from the House, and re-entering in Indian file, the Lord Chancellor leading. Her Majesty's Commissioners were Earl Cairns, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Beauchamp, and Lord Skelmersdale. The customary rush heralded the approach of the members of the Lower House, who accompanied the Speaker to the Bar of the House of Lords. The "letters patent" having been sonorously read at the table, the Lord Chancellor delivered the exceptionally brief and compact Queen's Speech with his wonted clearness and distinctness of elocution, every word being plainly heard throughout the House:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

I regret that I have been obliged to call for your attendance at an unusual and, probably to most of you, an inconvenient season.

The hostility towards my Indian Government manifested by the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the manner in which he repulsed my friendly Mission, left me no alternative but to make a peremptory demand for redress.

This demand having been disregarded, I have directed an expedition to be sent into his territory, and I have taken the earliest opportunity of calling you together and making to you the communication required by law.

I have directed that papers on the subject shall be laid before you.

I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and have every reason to believe that the arrangements for the pacification of Europe made by the Treaty of Berlin will be successfully carried into effect.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

The Estimates for the ensuing year are in course of preparation, and will in due time be submitted to you.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

I propose that, after full deliberation upon the matters which have led me to anticipate your usual time of meeting, and after a suitable recess, you should proceed to the consideration of various measures for the public benefit, which will then be laid before you.

I confidently commit to your wisdom the great interests of my Empire, and I pray that the blessings of Almighty God may attend your counsels.

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack at five o'clock. At that hour there was a very full attendance of Peers, the galleries and steps of the Throne were also crowded with members of the Lower House and diplomatists. On the cross benches were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, and both the Ministerial and Opposition benches were filled by their usual occupants. In the side gallery was Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Prime Minister, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Cranbrook, Earl Granville, and Lord Northbrook were among the first arrivals. The Earl of Derby shortly afterwards entered, and took his seat on the cross benches. Viscount Cranbrook gave notice that on Monday next he would move "That, her Majesty having directed a military expedition of the forces chargeable upon the Indian revenues to be dispatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of carrying on military operations beyond the external frontier of her Majesty's Indian possessions." Lord Ravensworth, in moving the Address, gave a lengthened statement of the reasons which in his view had led to the estrangement of the Ameer, remarking upon an observation which had been made ten years ago by an eminent Indian statesman, that no one could doubt that the approach of Russia towards our north-western frontier in India must involve us in great difficulties. The Viceroy who said that was Sir J. Lawrence, and the Secretary of State for India was the Duke of Argyll. He had referred to the words because they were the keystone of the discussion they were about to commence. For a long time there had been what he would term a forward and backward school of Indian politicians, and as an illustration of his meaning he would remind the House that an eminent Indian statesman in 1857 proposed the abandonment of Peshawar and the cession of a portion of the neighbouring territory to Dost Mohammed, which proposition was stoutly combatted by the then Viceroy, Lord Canning, and that was a sample of the tone of mind which influenced the backward section of Indian politicians. He expressed his regret at the quarrel with the people of Afghanistan, but said it was not a quarrel with them but with the Ameer alone. In 1855 a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and the father of the present Ameer, which had been characterised by Lord Canning as a very one-sided one, and when Dost Mohammed died, in 1863, a civil war broke out in Afghanistan, in which Shere Ali was not at first successful, but he gained a very great victory, in 1865, over the elder brother, Hussein, but lost his favourite son, and doubtless he considered this country had not treated him well, because we were willing, while his brother was Ameer *de facto*, to recognise him. When Lord Mayo was Viceroy he did everything he could to conciliate the Ameer, and that course was also followed by Lord Northbrook, and a conference took place at Simla, in 1873, in which the protection of the Ameer was promised if

he was attacked by Russia, of which he had some fear after the annexation of Khiva, and when the Russians were on the Oxus. But the Home Government did not share in the alarm of the Ameer, and scouted the danger of the Russian advance. No doubt the Ameer was puzzled at our proceedings, and began to consider that we were no friends of his, but that he must look to Russia as his friend. Then came the history of the missions to Cabul with which their Lordships were familiar, and with the fact that, while the Russian Mission was welcomed with open arms, ours was insolently repulsed. We were now at war with Afghanistan; and after the insult which this country had received no noble Lord would advise the Cabinet to take any other course than it had pursued. So far as the war had gone at present our officers and men had done their duty, and the result could be waited for with confidence. The noble Lord concluded by expressing his great sympathy with the millions who were suffering from the depression of trade, and hoped that there would be a speedy revival. Lord Inchiquin, in rising to second the Address, referred to the complications which Russian interference and bad faith had brought about in Europe, and traced the outbreak of the war in Afghanistan to Russian diplomacy. He believed that if preceding Ministries had been fair to the Ameer that he would be now our friend; but that under present circumstances we were justified in going to war. Earl Granville deeply regretted that no reference had been made in the Speech from the Throne to the great distress which existed at the present time in all parts of the country. With regard to the Berlin Treaty, he admitted that it would prove a very satisfactory arrangement indeed, provided the Ministry could guarantee that Russia and Turkey would carry out all their engagements under it. The Anglo-Turkish Convention was no doubt very successful for the moment, but it was even beginning to be recognised by noble Lords opposite that Cyprus was no very great acquisition, after all. There was another very singular thing, and that was that no allusion was made to the proposed reforms in Asia Minor. He then proceeded to criticise the policy of the Government with respect to India, urging that its action against the Ameer was unjust, and that it had effectually played into the hands of their great rival in the East; yet, the emergency being created, his party would co-operate in every way with the other House for the purpose of making ample provision for our brave troops engaged in the war. Earl Grey moved an amendment to the effect that when war was probable Parliament ought to have been summoned to provide for the expenses and to consider the grounds upon which war might be declared. The Duke of Somerset supported the Government. The Marquis of Salisbury, in a long and able oration, gave a succinct history of the causes which led to the declaration of war against the Ameer. In conclusion his Lordship regretted that Lord Lytton had been attacked so personally, and he paid a high tribute to the abilities and devotion of the Viceroy of India, "who combined the imagination of a poet with the shrewdness of a Scotchman." The noble Marquis resumed his seat amid loud cheers. The Address was ultimately agreed to.

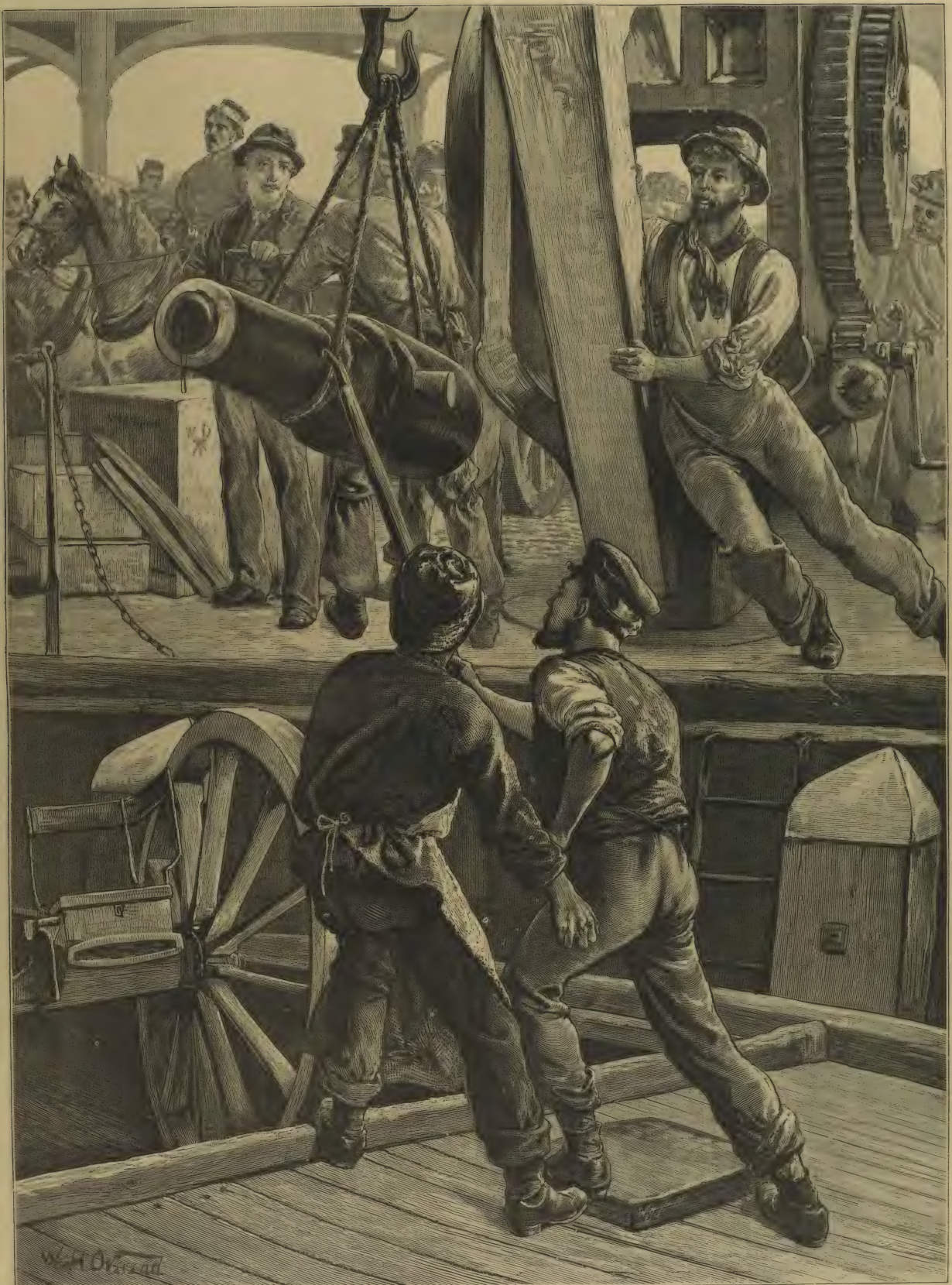
The House of Commons resumed at four o'clock. The following new members took the oath and their seats:—Lord Colin Campbell, for Argyllshire; the Hon. J. W. Fitzwilliam, for Peterborough; Mr. Freemantle, for Truro; and Mr. Edge, for Newcastle-under-Lyme. Mr. E. Stanhope gave notice that on Monday next he would move the following resolution: "That, her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon the Indian revenues against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India should be applied for any expenses of the military operations which may be conducted beyond the frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions. Mr. Fawcett gave notice that he would oppose the resolution. Mr. Cartwright gave notice that on Tuesday week he would call attention to the appointment of delegates in Egypt by the French and English Governments, and move a resolution. Lord R. Montagu gave notice of a question for to-morrow as to the discrepancies in Lord Lytton's despatches and telegrams, and as to a statement of Lord Lytton that the only interest England had in Afghanistan was for the security of the Indian frontier, and that if the Ameer refused to come to terms with the English Government there was no reason why the latter should not come to terms directly with Russia, and wipe Afghanistan off the map. He wished to know if any such direct understanding had been arrived at with Russia. A great many notices were given by private members of the introduction of bills. In reply to Mr. Ritchie, Mr. E. Stanhope said that the Government had received a telegram informing them of the success of General Roberts in the Khyber Pass. The Speech from the Throne having been read from the Chair, Lord Castlereagh moved the Address in reply thereto. Referring to the position of affairs consequent on the Berlin Treaty, he asserted that nothing had as yet transpired which, in his opinion, gave any colour to the suggestion that either of the parties to that treaty was desirous of withdrawing from its engagements. With regard to the Afghanistan question, he pointed out that the advances of Russia and the unfriendly attitude assumed by the Ameer had rendered necessary the step taken by the Indian Government in proposing to send an English Mission to the Ameer's Court. He regretted that the reception given by the Ameer to our approaches had been of such a character as to lead to the war which had just begun; but he trusted that that war would be prosecuted on our part in a manner that would be short, sharp, and decisive. In conclusion he moved an address, which, as usual, re-echoed the points contained in the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Hall seconded the Address. The Marquis of Hartington complimented the mover and second of the Address on the manner in which they had performed the task allotted to them, and then called attention to the brevity of the Speech to which the Address was the reply. He had noticed with surprise that the Speech contained no allusion to the colonies, although events of the gravest character were in progress in South Africa, involving the sending for reinforcements. With regard to the Treaty of Berlin, he hoped that the House would receive from the Government some further information than was vouchsafed in the Speech, and called attention to the difficulties that were said to exist with regard to the organisation of Eastern Roumelia. He also pointed out that the Speech made no reference to the existing depression of trade, and asserted that it was altogether without precedent that her Majesty's Government should have refrained from making any exposition on the subject of future domestic legislation. He asked whether this arose from the fact that the Government had not decided on what they intended to do, or whether what they did intend was of such trivial importance that it was not worth mentioning. He now came to the Afghan war. He complained of the delay that had occurred in the presentation of papers on this subject. It might, he said, be the duty of some hon. member to call attention to the policy of the Government in regard to the war with the Ameer; but for himself and his friends he repudiated any intention of impeding the action of the Government by

any attempt to resist the voting of supplies. The war having been entered upon, rightly or otherwise, it was essential to the safety of our Indian Empire that it should be conducted with vigour. He congratulated the House and the Government on the news received that day, remarking that, so far as it had proceeded, the war had been admirably conducted. In saying this, however, he did not forego his right to criticise the policy which had led to that war. The noble Lord then referred to Lord Cranbrook's despatch in reference to the policy pursued by Lord Northbrook, and argued that while the course pursued by the latter was consistent with the part which has previously characterised our dealings with the rulers of Afghanistan, the policy of Lord Lytton had been as unwise as it was undignified. He asked for early explanations from her Majesty's Government as to why none of the despatches between the Home Government and Lord Lytton had been published. With reference to the question of the Russian advance, he assured the House that he was by no means indifferent to that matter, and he called attention to the despatches of Lord Lawrence, wherein the position and progress of Russia in Central Asia were referred to. There was no ground, he asserted, for saying that the late Government, or, indeed, any Government, had ever been indifferent to this subject; but, he urged, it was another thing to argue that, because Russia showed a tendency to advance, we should necessarily advance in the opposite direction to meet her. In conclusion, he complained of the withholding of information from Parliament as to what was being done upon this question. Only last Session the Duke of Argyll was assured in the other House that there was no reason to apprehend any change of policy or disturbance in our Indian Empire, an assurance that conveyed anything but the impression that ought to have been conveyed after what was now known to have occurred at that period. The same impression was, he added, conveyed to the House of Commons. The House had, however, been relieved of a great responsibility in consequence of the course that had been pursued, the entire responsibility for what had been done resting with the Government. Mr. Gladstone, in view of the announcement that the question of the policy of the Government would be opened up hereafter, would not follow the noble Lord over the ground he had traversed, but he was anxious that no misapprehension should be created as to the meaning of one part of the Address. He referred to the passage which regretted that the hostility manifested by Shere Ali and the manner in which he had repulsed her Majesty's friendly Mission had left no alternative but that which had been adopted. He hoped the Government would insert words in the Address setting forth that, while the Speech of her Majesty was accepted by the House, it expressed no opinion on the question raised by the paragraph referred to. He also regretted the omission of any reference to the question of the settlement of the Greek frontier. He trusted that when the resolution as to defraying the charges of the Afghan war came on the fullest information would be given as to what those charges were. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was willing to leave it to the Speaker to decide whether any of the expressions used in the Address, which certainly had been printed with the view of obviating controversy, could be improved by some slight verbal amendment. With regard to South Africa, there was nothing in the reports that had been received from Sir Bartle Frere which rendered it necessary to make special reference to that subject in the Queen's Speech. As to Roumelia, a rectification of frontier, as recommended by the Berlin Treaty, had been made; but he was not in a position to go further into that matter at present. The reforms proposed for the Island of Crete were expected to give satisfaction, and the suggested reforms in Asia Minor were making progress, but he was not yet in a position to present papers on the subject. He hoped before long to lay papers relative to Cyprus on the table, and he added that there was no reason to suppose that that island would prove to be the burden which some were disposed to anticipate. With regard to the Afghan Question, he thought that undue importance had been given to one portion of Lord Cranbrook's despatch. It certainly had appeared to her Majesty's Government that the late Government had overruled Lord Northbrook in his proposed policy; but Lord Northbrook had denied that this was so, and probably he and the members of the then Government knew best what was the meaning of their communications with each other. He denied the imputation that the Government had been actuated by a desire to pick a quarrel with the Ameer. On the contrary, it had always been their desire to live on amicable terms with the Ameer. They had had no desire to increase their territory, but what they had felt it necessary to do was to provide for the security of India; and when they saw that a Russian mission had been received at Cabul while one from England was refused, it was impossible for them to regard that as consistent with their idea of security or to sit inactive under such a state of things. He trusted that the present struggle would be of short duration, and from what they now knew there were hopes that such would be the case; but he wished it to be distinctly understood that while the Government joined in deprecating the necessity of the struggle which had been forced on them they held it to be their duty not only to themselves, but to the people of India generally, not to permit the existence of so dangerous a state of things as that which had led to this war. Sir C. Dilke pointed out that last Session, while the Prime Minister was assuring the House that there was nothing to fear from the advance of Russia in Asia, he had in his pocket the letter of General Kauffmann which had led to all the subsequent complications. Some further discussion ensued, when Mr. E. Stanhope proposed, in order to meet the objection raised by Mr. Gladstone to the wording of a portion of the Address, to move to omit the words "to express our regret," in order to insert the words, "Humbly to thank her Majesty for informing us." The amendment was at once put and agreed to, and the Address was assented to.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Upper Maze-hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, was destroyed by fire early on Sunday.

It is stated in Wednesday's *City Press* that, according to the municipal voting-lists for the ensuing year, which were made up on the previous day, there are upwards of 21,350 voters on the lists of the twenty-six wards of the City, being an increase of about 300 on the lists of last year.

The Loch Fyne, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left the Clyde on 29th ult. for Port Adelaide, with 436 Scotch emigrants, among whom were 173 single female domestic servants.—The following telegram was received at Lloyd's on Tuesday morning from Wellington, New Zealand:—"The Southminster has been wrecked at Cape Campbell. Passengers, crew, and mails saved. The vessel it is expected will become a total wreck and her cargo be lost. She had part of her inward cargo on board. Cape Campbell is the north-east extreme of the Middle Island." The Southminster is a British ship, and sailed from New York on May 14 for Otago, N.Z., arrived at Otago on Sept. 2, and sailed for Lyttelton on Oct. 7.



SHIPPING GUNS FOR INDIA AT WOOLWICH.

The Extra Supplement.

SHIPPING GUNS AT WOOLWICH.

The operation of putting guns on board one of the barges lying at the Royal Arsenal pier for conveyance to the ship, probably at Chatham or Sheerness, which is to carry them to India for the Artillery service in Afghanistan or elsewhere, forms the subject of our Extra Supplement Large Engraving. This is a familiar scene to those who are in the habit of visiting the great national factory of military armament and ammunition at Woolwich; but it may possess a greater degree of interest at the present time, when Parliament is again called upon to vote public money for purposes of war. Our readers have frequently been presented with illustrations of various branches of manufacture carried on in Woolwich Arsenal, and of successive improvements in the construction of artillery, both for land and sea service.

AN ALGERINE STORY-TELLER.

The native Moslem population of Algiers is considerably mixed, but we believe it still contains a good proportion of the Arab or Saracen race element; and it need scarcely be remarked that the love of entertaining fiction and the talent of inventing marvellous or humorous narratives have in all ages been characteristic of their lively Oriental temperament. Learned students of philological and literary antiquities have borne testimony to the abundant share which Arab genius has long since contributed to the "folk-lore" and the romantic poetry of Southern and Western Europe. The Italian, Spanish, and Provençal story-tellers of the Middle Ages, the composers of innumerable tales in heroic verse, and the ballad-makers and dramatists who came after them in France and England, were much more indebted to the Arabs than they could ever be aware. We should not be at all surprised, if we were enabled to listen to this energetic declaimer of a popular legend, and to understand the richly expressive language in which he speaks, that the subject of his animated discourse should turn out identical with some of the nursery tales which amused our English infancy, or perhaps with some droll piece of social comedy, treated by our Chaucer or Shakespeare in a different style. The stock of really original plots for narratives of fiction is smaller than any one would think; and the ground idea of a striking dramatic incident or situation has often been transferred, perhaps unconsciously, to stories which have little or no superficial resemblance. But the Algerine story-teller and his delighted audience must be left to their own harmless pleasure, which is quite equal to that of reading most of our three-volume novels, and has the advantage of being enjoyed in company, and in the open air.

RUINED CHURCHES OF ASIA MINOR.

The reader who feels an interest in the proceedings of the "Society of Biblical Archaeology," or in any studies of ecclesiastical and Scriptural antiquities in the East, will regard with favour Mr. W. Simpson's Sketches of the remains of ancient Christian buildings at Ephesus and Philadelphia, two of the memorable Seven Churches mentioned in the Book of Revelations. Ephesus, which occupies such an important place in the life and Epistles of St. Paul, and which was one of the greatest and wealthiest of the renowned Greek commercial cities on the western coast of Asia Minor under the Roman Empire, has frequently been made the subject of our illustrations. There is no historical reason for doubting the Catholic tradition of its having been the residence of St. John during many years of his old age; but the hill, somewhat detached from the actual site of the ancient city, which still bears the name of Ayasolouk from a corruption of the two words "hagios" and "theologos," cannot be declared with certainty to have been the exact locality of his abode, or of his pastoral instructions to the "fathers," the "young men," and the "little children," whom he addresses with such tender earnestness in the first of his letters now extant. It has been conjectured, indeed, that there was another presbyter, of the same name with the Apostle, dwelling and teaching at Ephesus in the earliest age of the Church; and this revered Father may possibly have been the "hagios theologos," or "Holy Divine," commemorated in the name of the place where he perhaps had conducted the evangelical service of his day. The building of which some remains are shown in our illustration belongs to a late period of the Byzantine Empire, but it is not improbable that it may have been erected upon the site of a school or synagogue where the Presbyter John, or even the beloved Apostle, had preached the Gospel in the first century. We turn next to the site of Philadelphia, which was a city in the province of Lydia, twenty-eight miles south-east from Sardis, and is now a Turkish town called Allah-Shehr. Its beautiful Greek name of "Philadelphia" was not, like that of the American city on the Delaware, which rose from the benevolent enterprise of William Penn, intended to celebrate the principle of "Brotherly Love." Peace has her victories, and so has War. Attalus Philadelphus, the Macedonian King of Pergamos, was the founder of this Greco-Asiatic city, and its name was a memorial of his political ambition, as those of Antioch, Seleucia, and Alexandria were designed to reflect perpetual honour upon the leaders of military conquest in the Eastern world.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Rain continued to fall in the most persistent manner up to the close of the Croydon Meeting last week, and the attendance on the chief day was by far the smallest ever seen at Woodside upon a similar occasion. Boniface won a weight-for-age hurdle-race from two poor opponents; and Gwendoline, who showed such capital form on the flat last season, also took very kindly to jumping. The withdrawal of Shifnal within a couple of hours of the time fixed for the race reduced the field for the Great Metropolitan Steeplechase to seven, every one of whom were backed with more or less freedom. At last Wild Monarch (11 st. 12 lb.), the top weight, had a slight call of the clever Irish four-year-old Bacchus (10 st. 8 lb.), and Citizen (11 st. 3 lb.) retired to 6 to 1. About a mile from home Bacchus, who fenced throughout in magnificent style, appeared to have the race in hand; but Fleming, who rode him, was utterly ignorant of the course, and, after going out of his way to jump an entirely superfluous flight of hurdles, he pulled up under the erroneous impression that he would be disqualified if he came in first. After this, Sleight of Hand (10 st. 4 lb.) looked as well as anything, until he fell at the last fence, owing to the fearfully heavy state of the ground. This mishap left Royal Oak II. (10 st. 5 lb.) with the command, which he retained till within the distance, where Citizen went by, and beat him cleverly by a length; Wild Monarch was a very poor third.

More fortunate than Croydon, the Sandown Meeting was favoured with two fine, though very cold, days, and, consequently, there was a fair attendance of spectators on both Tuesday and Wednesday last. The sandy nature of the soil is very little affected by wet weather, so the "going" was far better than might have been anticipated. On the first day Quits, the champion hunter, scored his eleventh victory this year. There was no Hampton in the Great Maiden Hurdle-Race, though Lady Mostyn will be remembered as a crack two-year-old. At present, however, she is apparently a complete novice at jumping, and the favourite, Blue Ruin, had an easy task. Chimney Sweep (10 st. 10 lb.) essayed a second victory in the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase; but the veteran at last seems to be feeling the effects of age, and Quibble (10 st. 8 lb.) defeated him by six lengths. The first race on Wednesday led to unpleasant results, as Extinguisher and King Sweep ran so entirely differently from what they had done on the previous day that Mr. Barnes, who rode the former on Tuesday, was suspended by the stewards for the remainder of the meeting, and has to appear before the Grand National Hunt Committee on Monday. On the strength of the form that he exhibited at Croydon, Sleight of Hand (10 st. 2 lb.) started a hot favourite for the Great Sandown Steeplechase. Five of the other seven runners were also backed at varying prices. The Bear (10 st. 6 lb.) fell at the first fence, as he invariably does when he tries to jump in public; and Sleight of Hand seemed completely outpaced from the start. Citizen (12 st. 2 lb.) ran exceedingly well under his 14 lb. penalty, and when he was done with, his stable companion, Marshal Niel (10 st. 1 lb.), proved fully equal to disposing of Chiblain (10 st. 8 lb.), and winning cleverly by a couple of lengths.

Turf statistics continue to pour in apace, and one of the most interesting of the series is that which treats of the amounts won by different owners during the season. For the fourth time in the last five years Lord Falmouth is at the head of the poll, and this year his select stable has been more profitable than ever, thirteen animals having carried off thirty-six races of the value of £37,681, which is the largest sum ever won by one owner during a season. Of course, Jannette is the chief contributor to this splendid total, and the unbeaten Wheel of Fortune has seconded her gallantly. Thanks mainly to Sefton, Mr. Craufurd throws in for £17,450; and Pilgrimage has enabled Lord Lonsdale to run a very good third with £14,520. The Duke of Hamilton (£10,880) is the only other owner whose winnings have reached five figures, though Mr. Gretton (£9969) and Count Lagrange (£9872) only just missed being included in the list. Messrs. Peck (£6239) and T. Jennings (£5470) are far in advance of any other trainers who run horses on their own account.

Coursing men assembled in strong force at the Brigg Open Meeting last week, where, thanks to the care with which Sir John Astley preserves the hares, three capital days' sport were enjoyed. Sir John and Lady Astley were present on each day, and entertained all comers in most hospitable style. For the second year in succession the Astley Cup went to Mr. Swinburne's Queen Sybil, by Atlas—Syllabus, who beat the luckless Myosotis, by Blackburn—Miriam, in the final spin. The latter was leading by three lengths for the first turn when she fell heavily at a drain, and never had another chance. We understand that Mr. Swinburne will be represented by Skipworth in the Waterloo Cup, and, if he is really superior to Queen Sybil, of which we have grave doubts, he will be dangerous indeed. The Elsham Stakes, for dog puppies, was divided between Darsteller, by Darcarolle—High Tower, and Harold, by Love Apple—Lady Mordaunt; and the Woraby Stakes, for puppies of the opposite sex, was also divided between Certificate, by Creditor—Camp Follower, and Silver Hill, by Farrier—Cerito. It is almost unnecessary to add that Mr. Hedley's judging gave universal satisfaction. Except in two or three of the trials on the first day, hares ran well and strongly.

On Friday week the annual assault-of-arms given by the London Athletic Club came off

at St. James's Hall. Unfortunately, it is almost impossible to introduce any novelty at these exhibitions; nevertheless, the sparring, fencing, gymnastics, &c., seemed to give the greatest satisfaction to a large and enthusiastic audience. The Winter Meeting of the same club took place at Stamford-bridge on the following day. The antagonism of H. Crossley and H. H. Sturt for the Quarter-Mile Challenge Cup held by the former, excited great interest, and Sturt achieved a very popular victory in 52 4-5ths sec., the terribly heavy state of the path rendering really fast time quite out of the question. The remainder of the programme did not prove particularly interesting.

CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

Among the numerous Christmas Annuals issued this year The Mistletoe Bough claims priority as having been the first in the field, as well as being edited by a lady. There are eighteen sprigs to the bough, some of them blossoming into poetry, and all, judging from the ones inspected, richly laden with fruit. To drop metaphor, the tales and sketches contained in this annual are of a varied nature, to please all tastes. The names of the writers are not given, but it is a sufficient guarantee of the stories' merit that they bear the sign-manual of Miss Braddon's approval. This volume is a good shilling's-worth, both as regards quality and quantity. Routledge's Annual, which also bears a lady's signature, consists of one story, "The Disappearance of Mr. Jeremiah Redworth," in which the author, Mrs. Riddell, enchains the reader in breathless attention: To say that the tale is by the author of "George Geith" is sufficient recommendation. The Belgravia Annual opens well with "A Shocking Story," by Wilkie Collins; and the succeeding stories, by other writers, sustain the interest to the close. A charming variety of prose and poetry awaits the reader of the Christmas Number of London Society; while the Round Table, published by Chapman and Hall, boasts a goodly list of contributors. All the above annuals are illustrated, the engravings of the last named being especially good. Then we have Francillon's Christmas Number, entitled "Mixed with Magic," in seven spells; Our Christmas Annual, published by Burns and Oates, with a vigorously-written tale, "Little Dorinda," by Percy Fitzgerald; the Gentleman's Annual, containing a tale by Albany Fonblanque, named "Filthy Lucre: a Story without a Crime;" Mr. Moxon's Annual, "The Mystery of Mostyn Manor," by Arthur A. Beckett; the extra Christmas Number of All the Year Round, with a tale, "I was in Trafalgar Bay," by Messrs. Desant and Rice; Good Cheer, the Christmas Number of Good Words, adorned with contributions from Anthony Trollope, Sarah Tytler, and another; and the Quiver Extra Number, bearing the quaint title The Arrows of the Bow, with tales by Edward Garrett and others. Among the Comic Annuals are Judy's, edited by Charles H. Ross; Hood's, edited by the brothers Dalziel; and Funny Folks—all brimful of comic sketches and comicalities in prose and verse.

Prince Leopold has contributed £20 towards the maintenance of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene.

Sir John Barrington has been chosen Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. Patrick Kennedy Mayor of Cork.

A Daily News' telegram from Alexandria announces that Mr. Rivers Wilson entered upon his duties last Saturday, and that the new Egyptian Cabinet is now complete.

Six engineers from Alexandria have arrived at Larnaca to survey the harbour of Famagusta and draw up plans for a railway to Nicosia.

Rogues will be sorry to learn that a treaty has been signed between Queen Victoria and the King of Spain for the mutual-extradition of fugitive criminals.

Fourteen men belonging to the troop-ship Orontes, bound from Halifax to Bermuda, have been drowned through the capsizing of a boat which was going to rescue a man who had fallen overboard.

Major Armand Fouche, Duke of Otranto, and formerly Aide-de-Camp to King Bernadotte, died recently at Stockholm, aged seventy-eight. He was Fouche's second son; and the third son, who resides in France, succeeds to the title.

The first wine made from oranges has appeared in the market of Valencia, Spain. Four sorts have been produced, one of which is a sparkling wine. They are all of agreeable flavour, an attractive colour, and of fair strength.

The newly-appointed Chinese Minister to England and France, at a banquet given by the Governor of Hong-Kong, stated that Mr. Pope Hennessy's impartial and excellent government had cemented the friendly feeling between England and China.

The Maharajah of Johore, who visited this country lately, arrived at Singapore on the 21st ult. He was received with regal honours. Addresses from the Chamber of Commerce, the Mohammedan and Chinese communities were presented to him.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times says that further accounts regarding the Wynaad quartz reefs bear out the favourable anticipations entertained. There seems little doubt that they contain gold in paying quantities, if the working of them were seriously taken in hand.

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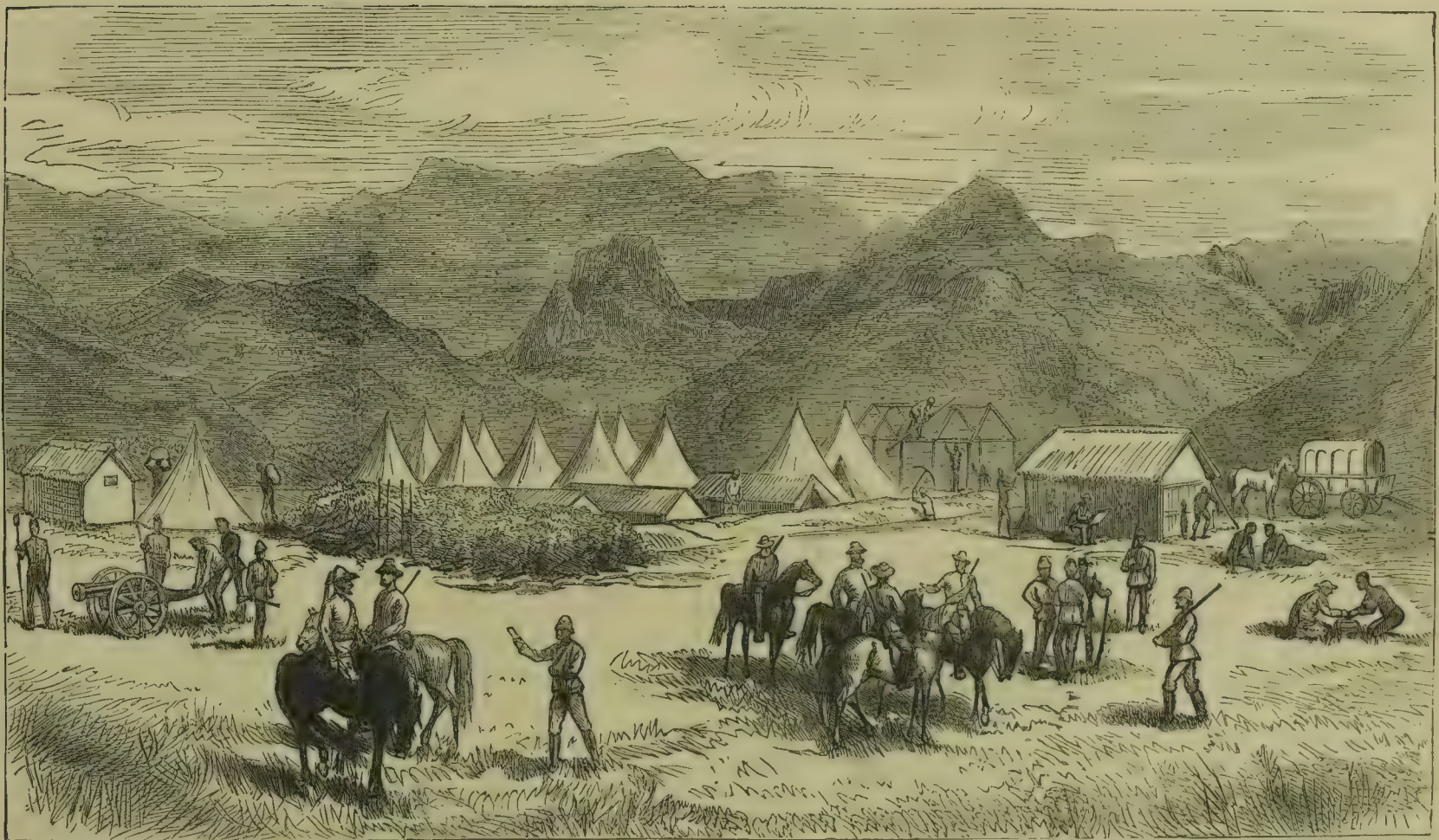


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The winter exhibitions of so-called "sketches and studies" at Pall-mall East now differ little from the summer displays, except that the works in the latter are generally of rather more importance. Many of the contributors do, however, take us into their confidence regarding the direction of their studies and the situation of their sketching grounds. And these secondary exhibitions acquire peculiar interest when, as now, we see several of the members breaking new ground or striking into fresh paths. We only, however, by reverting a year or two in memory fully realise that the transitional condition in which such a society must ever be has passed and is passing from a chronic into an acute state of change. During that period a large number of new Associates have been elected, and several old favourites are now no more, alas! or very little, seen. Of the new-comers, nearly all affect high finish in figures, or a neutral scale of colour in landscape. Few seem to gladly enjoy the brightness, beauty, and infinite variety of Nature like Turner; few seem to seek for the floral and gem-like preciousness of her colour as did William Hunt. We cannot help regarding this as an unfavourable sign. Since water colour cannot compete with oil in rendering depth of shadow, it should make the most of the distinctive and unrivalled facilities it affords for expressing colour and light. A water colour should be conceived primarily in colour. Still more should a sketch be so; for to support subsequent operations the hues and tints must be laid with purity and decision. We should be the last to recommend the taste of much that was done by Fortuny, yet it was through aiming at pure colour for its own sake in his drawings even more than his pictures that he has had such an extraordinary influence on the schools of Italy, France, and Spain. Fortuny, notwithstanding his exaggerations, was a discoverer as a colourist and an inventor as an executant. His works have given a new and delightful æsthetic sensation. By preserving the purity and "distinction" of even the cold colours, such as cobalt and emerald green, without the old masters' alloy of yellow, and harmonising them by contrasts (as Nature herself does), he achieved what even the Venetians failed to accomplish. Some secrets of Japanese colouring lie in the same direction. Such purity and truth are the first requisites of a water-colour, but pre-eminently of a sketch; and we commend the subject to the members of the leading Water-Colour Society of this country, if they would not see themselves overtaken by foreign artists, since these are everywhere turning their attention to *aquarelle*.

The recent Associates mostly follow in the track of Frederick Walker, like Messrs. Tom Lloyd and T. Parker, and Mrs. Allingham; or, at least, elaborate with the point of the pencil rather than work in frank transparent tints—like Messrs. Hopkins, Norman Tayler, and E. K. Johnson. Mr. Lloyd's group of a girl reading to an elderly lady in a rustic seat is rather lost amidst the mass of autumnal foliage, but it has much refinement and promise. So, too, has Mrs. Allingham's studies of farms and cottages nestling among trees; and her "Mowing" (355) and study of "A Grey Sea" (360), two gems on a screen. Similar praise is due to Mr. Parker's contributions, particularly to (388) the dainty rustic maiden wringing out clothes, with a fawn lying beneath the washtub—though Cinderella could scarcely wear such diminutive high-heeled shoes. "A Breeze on Shore" (192) by Mr. A. Hopkins, has similar and high merit. The title must not be supposed to refer exclusively to the meteorological condition, though the scene is the seashore; it relates chiefly to a little tiff, delicately suggested, between a young fisherman and his wife—the former holding the baby. We can only object that the good-looking husband and pretty wife have an air a little above their station. We encounter almost a gentleman and lady again in Mr. Norman Tayler's couple of drawings (228 and 9), where the shepherd swain first greets the pretty water-carrier, and then passes as "A Willing Slave" at once under her yoke and that of her water-pails. We fear Mr. E. K. Johnson paints too much, his eight contributions being unequal in quality. We like least the large drawing (13) representing a young lady finding employment in a garden gathering flowers, in anticipation—or, should we say, unconscious?—of the approach of one whose arrival is heralded by some sporting dogs. This is somewhat hard and "edgy." But the same fault is much less apparent in smaller drawings of a girl plucking a rose (148), and "Skipping" (77), where the action and the painting of the white dress are excellent. Mr. Birket Foster might seem to have been thinking of Frederick Walker, when painting "The Fruit-Stall" (379) in the market at the foot of the Rialto, Venice; if not also when so carefully delineating the architecture of "Rouen Cathedral" (350), in which, however, the ancient pile has a "restored" aspect, to the sacrifice of its venerableness. Mr. Foster's work has most undeniable prettiness, but just misses the true artistic exquisiteness which should come with and justify such apparently laborious stippling.

In the category of works that appear to indicate the preference for a neutral scale of colour, if not a tendency to blackness and heaviness, may be placed Mr. W. E. Lockhart's forcible but rather blackish view in Lasgo, Fifeshire, "The Birthplace of Robinson Crusoe" (36); the "Lever's Water" (58) and other landscapes, by Mr. Cuthbert Rigby, the modest truthfulness of which is accompanied by an inclination to purplish opacity; Mr. H. Moore's vigorous "Storm Clouds" (346); Mr. F. Powell's view on a Scotch loch (317), with a steamer leaving its trail of black smoke in the thick haze—very true within its intention; Mr. Buckman's nicely-felt moonrise at "Kingsdown, near Deal" (11); Mr. Hale's "Pallanza, Lago Maggiore—Sunset" (122), in which, however, the colouring is as beautiful as it is pearly and melting, though the texture is rather "woolly"; Mr. Marsh's gruesome "Sea Cave at Dunluce, Ireland" (67), with the reflected spectral light of the cavern that illumines a party of ghostly tourists enveloped in ulsters contrasted against the golden sunlight at the entrance—but whence comes this electric lighting, and why paint so ugly a subject? and Mr. J. D. Watson's quaint "Rivals" (247)—i.e., a jester (by-the-way, a young gentleman disguised) in motley Medieval suit, with cap, bells, and bauble, and a monkey, the latter occupying the chair of the master of both, to whom, that is, the monkey, the jester is making a mock obeisance. This is a drawing of some importance, but not free from heaviness; and, on the whole, we think "The Bathers' Pool" (164) preferable. Surely Mr. Marks has painted a rather sorry farce in "Wine and Water" (302), with a youth in costume, of no date, if not Medieval, holding a champagne bottle, and a damsel crowned with water-lilies, bearing a bull-rush in one hand, and in the other—equally emblematic, certainly—a tap, such as the watermen put into the plug-holes in hard frosty weather. And what a curious absence of colour of the artistic kind is there in this "decorative design!"

Mr. Henry Wallis has often proved himself a colourist approaching the Venetian standard, and there is evidence of the fact here in his view of a favourite haunt of several of our poets, "Between Hampstead and Highgate" (68), bathed in golden summer after-glow. But his principal drawing, "A Sextett during the Terror" (90), which occupies a post of

honour, is a study of effect, merely in coloured, but mainly black, chalks. To paint a picture of the subject an additional study for the colour would be desirable. Otherwise there is great merit in this composition of amateur instrumentalists (as were some of the most blood-thirsty terrorists), playing so heedlessly, while the frequent clank and thud of the guillotine might be heard not far off—fiddling away, like Nero while Rome was burning. The important gestures of the first and second violin as they sway to the time are cleverly suggested; very good, also, is the management of the lighting from the large casement, through which we see the towers of Notre-Dame and the picturesque spires and house-tops of Old Paris in the *Cité*. Mr. Walter Duncan evinces a healthy relish for colour in his buff-jerked Cromwellian troopers (130 and 141); but they rather recall lusty braggarts of the Sir Hudibras type than Cromwell's self-mortifying iron-sides. Several small Venetian views of Miss Clara Montalba show that the young artist possesses a rare colourist instinct, which imparts to all she does the dignity of style; she has, however, yet to learn to subordinate that instinct to the facts of nature—not by any means to suppress it. Mr. Albert Goodwin has exchanged his usually rather vague treatment for more positive realisation in "Dartmoor" (19), all ablaze with golden gorse alternated with heather in its full bloom of crimson. Mr. E. A. Goodall and Mr. P. W. Brierly send fruits of a recent sojourn, in company, at Venice, and both appear to have gained as colourists by the trip. Mr. Goodall was at home at Venice, yet his "On the Laguna" (242) strikes us as stronger and fresher than former studies from the same locality; whilst among his Egyptian subjects we do not remember one possessing the full, deep tone of the "Evening Effect" (213) in the Nile Valley, with the sunset sky reflected in the still pools of the subsiding inundation and a sunbeam lingering on the apex of a distant pyramid. The advantage of sketching at Venice to Mr. Brierly is most marked. Always the artist has been esteemed as a trustworthy and skilful, if somewhat matter-of-fact, painter of shipping; but the butterfly hues of the Venetian bragozzi and the dreamlike loveliness of the city as she lies moored in the Adriatic, like her own gilded Bucentoro, reflecting the ever-varying effects of her changeful climate, seem to have awakened in him a new sense of colour; and we were not at all prepared for the sweetness and beauty of his studies, "Abreast of the Riva dei Schiavoni" (255), "San Pietro di Castello" (95), and "Murano" (287). In no artist's works, however, do we observe so complete a change of style as in those of Mr. Thorne Waite, if we should accept his "Out-Door" studies (106 and 118) here as indicating what may be looked for in his finished drawings. The works he exhibited two years back, however poetical, were decidedly conventional and vapid: they had nothing in common with such a powerful direct transcript from nature as the "Valley of the Arun" (159); or "Amberley Church, Sussex" (303), with its poetic twilight effect—a small drawing on the first screen—than which, as combining vigour with delicacy, there is nothing finer in the gallery.

Having given what we deem to be most of the "news," so to speak, of the exhibition, we would gladly dwell, had we space, on the evidences of improved or continued good form in the contributions of Mr. A. P. Newton—Scotch lake and river subjects; Mr. S. Read—now, in this gallery, almost the sole, and certainly a very worthy representative of architectural work—see his "Chapel in the Cathedral of St. Gudule, Brussels" (72); Mr. C. Davidson—landscapes; Mr. D. Cox, jun.—Welsh scenes about his father's haunts; S. P. Jackson—landscapes, river, and coast scenes; Mr. A. Glennie—views of Florence and nearer home; Mr. Alfred Fripp—"Star Hole, Lulworth, Dorsetshire" (177); Mr. E. F. Brewtall—"The Spring" (259); Mr. E. Radford—"A Penny for Your Thoughts" (132); and the scenes at home and abroad by Messrs. Naffel, T. Danby, G. H. Andrews, Collingwood Smith, T. M. Richardson, Walter Goodall, J. J. Jenkins, H. P. Rivière, and T. O. Richardson. Nor is the animal department less adequately represented by the admirable draughtsmanship, the full yet fresh colouring, and the masterly execution of Mr. Otto Weber's pastorals; by the sweet soft tone and gentle sentiment of Mr. Brittan Willis's cattle-pieces; by the long-practised skill of hand of Mr. Frederick Tayler, as in "Staghounds" (23), and still more pleasantly in the small drawings on the screens, and in Mr. Basil Bradley's St. Bernard mastiffs (112). But how could we speak in detail of all these works when we have not yet mentioned such *maestri*—happily their merits are too well known to require comment—as Mr. E. Duncan, whose sober power is not less discernible inland than on the angry seashore; Mr. George Fripp, whose harvest and hay-fields are as perfect in drawing and keeping within their modest limits as ever; Mr. A. W. Hunt, whose "Whitby" (144) and other studies continue to remind us of Turner, though, as must be observed, with increased insubstantiality; Mr. Carl Haag, who even in the comparatively unimportant drawing of a caravan approaching "The Ancient Bridge of Smyrna" (136) gives us a taste of his quality; and—last, not least, but rather like a king closing a procession—the President, Sir John Gilbert, who is not only at his best, but is seen to especial advantage in the guise of semi-sketches. It is most exhilarating to come from much in this collection that is finical and timid to the Old-Master-like *grands manières*, the robust exuberance, and wealth of tone in this "Night March" (164) of fifteenth-century chivalry, casque and corslet flashing back the flare of the flambeaux, or glimmering in the moon-glint; or these most effective compositions of picturesque figures and landscape "The Return Home—Wind and Rain" (198), "Prisoners—October Evening" (31), and Don Quixote declaiming to Sancho Panza in the wood (338). Here we have colour giving up not a whit of its value as it grows in depth. Beyond all to be noted is the fine balance between the generally warm, broken hues of the figures, the tertiary citrates and russets of the landscapes, and the cool greys of the skies.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

This society has been of essential service to many a young artist, and its exhibitions gain rather than lose by the forced reduction of the number of works hung, since its removal to more limited quarters in Conduit-street. But, though it has our best wishes, we cannot ignore the fact that in this present winter gathering are still to be seen various forms of tasteless, untaught incompetency, and painty vulgarity in much larger proportion than can be found elsewhere. There are, nevertheless, several pictures which deserve mention for assured merit, and many more which seem to present promise, though scarcely any are sufficiently representative to demand criticism within our very restricted space. We have marked for approval more or less qualified the following:—"A Stirring Event in the Village," by A. Ludovici; "Going to Market—West Coast of Ireland," looking on the sea, by W. H. Bartlett—luminous, full of emphatic colour; a work of conspicuous promise by a very young painter. "Sunset on the Thames," one of several agreeable landscapes by G. S. Walters. "A Labour of Love," a monk carving a crucifix, by L. C. Henley. "A Legend," by Miss B. Meyer—one of the most curious pictures we have ever beheld: scene,

an open place in a Flemish town; date, fourteenth century; a group of figures before a reciting monk, other groups about a fountain, and a mender or maker of pottery; the peculiarities of Leys greatly intensified in the characterisation of the figures and the unnaturally sombre tone; withal presenting unmistakable evidences of invention and capacity. "Hay Time," by J. E. Grace; "A Scheveningen Fisherwoman," by E. Hume; "The Splügen Pass," by H. Goodwin; "The Bazaar, Cairo," by P. Pavy; "The Wine-Bearer," by H. T. Schafer; "Flowers," by W. J. Muckley; "Mid-Afternoon," by D. Farquharson; "Words of Comfort," by J. Lobley; "The Haunt of the Sea Nymphs," by A. J. Woolmer—in which, as usual, we see the evidence of the wherewithal to have made a fine painter wasted on studio fabrications of phantasmagoric unrealities; "Pets," by J. Morgan; "Langstrath, Borrowdale," by J. Peel—the greens too blackish, otherwise very good; "A Highland Home," by Haynes King; "Indecision," by H. Caffieri; a female figure watching "Gold Fish," by R. J. Gordon; "Rural Belles, Black Forest," by C. Bauerle; "Oat Harvest," by J. Clayton Adams; "Vale of the Conway, North Wales," by A. B. Collier; "Croquet," by E. Hughes—noticeable for its painstaking, but painfully hard; "Fire in a Dutch Village, Moonlight," by F. W. Meyer; "A Storm Cloud," by B. Evans; "The Doone Valley, Exmoor," by Sidney Hodges. Also contributions by H. B. Jones, G. E. Hicks, G. Grey, Y. King, J. Finnie, J. W. B. Knight, J. Hayllar, T. O. Hume, G. de Breanski, E. J. Cobbett, C. Smith, and W. D. Sadler. There are likewise a few water-colour drawings of merit.

The private view of the Winter Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday). The gallery opens to the public on Monday next.

English artists are invited to contribute to the International Exhibition of Fine Arts that is to be held at Munich next year from July 1 till Oct. 31. Medals are to be awarded.

The remains of the late George Cruikshank were removed yesterday week from Kensal-green Cemetery to their final resting-place in St. Paul's Cathedral—the repairs which the crypt was undergoing at the time of the lamented artist's death having been completed.

The prizes gained by the City and Spitalfields School of Art were distributed on Friday of last week by Viscount Enfield.

An Art-Loan Exhibition will be held in Kilmarnock next year in aid of the fund being raised for the Burns monument.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Glasgow Art Club, consisting of 167 paintings, of which report speaks favourably, is now open.

M. Clésinger, the sculptor, has executed and presented to M. Gambetta a terra-cotta reduction of the statue of the Republic which adorned the terrace of the Champ de Mars.

Monteverde's sculpture, "Jenner vaccinating his Son," which attracted so much notice at the Exhibition, has been brought by the Duchess of Galliera for a hospital which she has founded at Genoa.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mdlle. Ambre made her third appearance here on Thursday week, when the opera of "Faust" introduced her in a new character. As Margherita, she acted with much earnestness and dramatic feeling, in some points with marked originality of conception. This was particularly evident in the cathedral scene, at the close of which the artist gave a powerful representation of the horror of the repentant girl, when her prayers and penitence are mocked by the taunts of the fiend following her even to the cathedral. The effect produced by Mdlle. Ambre's simulation of temporary madness in lieu of the conventional sudden shriek and fall, was very impressive. A severe cold, for which a printed apology was issued, somewhat interfered with the lady's vocal performance, in spite of which, however, the intelligent artist was apparent throughout.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Ambre appeared for the fourth time, it having been the first occasion here of her sustaining the character of Gilda in "Rigoletto," in which she both acted and sung with good effect, particularly in the great scene with her father, the unhappy Jester, in the palace of the Duke. Some traces of her recent indisposition were still occasionally observable, but the performance of Mdlle. Ambre was nevertheless artistic throughout. Signor Mendioroz was a very efficient representative of Rigoletto, the Court Jester; and the cast was otherwise good, having included Miss Purdy (Maddalena), Signor Runcio (the Duke), and Herr Behrens (Sparafucile).

The specialty of the week, indeed of the season, will be the performance of Weber's "Oberon," for the first time for fourteen years, announced for this (Saturday) evening. Next week will be the last but one of the present series of performances.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The concert of last Saturday derived a special interest from the performance of one of the late Hector Berlioz's most important works, his orchestral symphony entitled "Harold en Italie," in which the composer is understood to have embodied his own impressions received on his visit there in 1830. It was performed, under the composer's direction, at the last New Philharmonic concert of the season of 1855; since when, we believe, it had not been heard entire in this country until revived by Mr. Charles Hallé at Liverpool and Manchester early in the present year.

The death of the composer took place in 1869, and from that time his music has been largely ignored here, the chief exception being in the case of the Crystal Palace, where several of his overtures and the March Hongroise from the "Faust" cantata, and that from the "Harold" symphony, have been given on different occasions. Of one of his most important works, "La Damnation de Faust," we spoke a few months ago, in reference to its performance at Her Majesty's Theatre, at a concert given there by M. Padeloup, of Paris.

Whether Berlioz will retain the high position accorded him by some of his contemporaries, who styled him the "French Beethoven," is open to doubt, but that he was a remarkable man, both as a didactic and critical writer and as a composer, admits of no question; and some of his music deserves occasional revival, both for its own sake and as illustrative of its school and period.

The "Harold" symphony belongs to the class of compositions known as "programme music," in which a series of movements is intended to express certain incidents or sentiments indicated at the head of each division. A prominent feature in the symphony is the obligato part for viola, which is intended to represent—in the words of the composer—"a kind of pensive dreamer, after the model of Byron's 'Childe Harold,' amid the poetic scenes with which my wanderings in the Abruzzi has furnished my memory."

Amidst much that is wild and eccentric—as in all Berlioz's music—there are many portions of the "Harold" symphony that are impressive and beautiful. The opening movement, entitled "Harold in the Mountains—Scenes of Melancholy, Happiness, and Joy," is very expressive of contemplative

sadness, and the transition to genial gladness. The following "March and Evening Prayer of Pilgrims" has always been the favourite portion of the symphony, and narrowly escaped being encored on Saturday. It is highly picturesque in subject and treatment, a special effect being obtained by the reiteration of a dissonant note representing the convent bell, and gradually dying away in the distance. The realisation of the prolonged diminuendo by the orchestra on Saturday was truly admirable. Part 3, "Serenade—the Mountaineer of the Abruzzi to his Beloved," is full of melodic beauty of a pastoral kind; the finale, "Orgie of Brigands—Reminiscences of the preceding scenes" being in Berlioz's wildest manner, chiefly a series of uncouth and incoherent noises, thus leaving a disagreeable impression at the close of a work containing much that is highly interesting. As already indicated, the orchestral playing, under Mr. Manns's direction, was excellent, special praise being due to Herr Straus for his fine interpretation of the difficult solo part for the viola, which is frequently prominent throughout the symphony. The remainder of Saturday's programme consisted of Agatha's cavatina from "Der Freischütz," well sung by Mrs. Osgood; "Brahms's "Song of Destiny," for orchestra and chorus; and Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm.

Mlle. Janotha was the pianist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, at which she played, with great effect, Beethoven's thirty-two variations on a theme in C minor; and, for the encore, a mazurka of Chopin—besides which the lady sustained the pianoforte part of Brahms's quartet in A. A string quartet of Spohr's, in the same key (op. 93), was introduced for the first time. It is a composition in the brilliant style, intended specially to display the principal violinist of the party, in this instance Madame Norman-Néruda, whose playing was admirable in execution and finish. Mlle. Redeker sang arias by Giordani and Stradella, and songs by Henschel and Jensen, with much expression and refinement. Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist.

The fifth of the present series of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts took place on Wednesday, with a programme of the usual attractive and varied character—the fourth of the Saturday evening concerts, similar in character, being announced for to-night (Saturday).

The third and last of Mr. J. S. Shedlock's third series of "Musical Evenings" took place, in the concert room of the Royal Academy of Music, on Wednesday, when the first part of the programme consisted of pieces by Chopin; the sonata for piano and violoncello, a "Nocturne" transcribed for violin solo by Herr Wilhelmj, and three pianoforte solos.

The first concert of the South London Choral Association at St. James's Hall took place yesterday (Friday) evening, with a miscellaneous selection of solo and choral pieces.

The week's performance of English opera at Covent Garden Theatre, announced by Mr. S. Hayes, are to begin this (Saturday) evening with "Maritana," followed by "The Waterman," with Mr. Sims Reeves as Tom Tug.

The Royal Society of Musicians voted, at their last monthly meeting, £20 to the Edwin Ellis fund, and £15 15s. for the Wadmore memorial. It will be remembered that Mr. Ellis (violinist and conductor) and Mr. Wadmore (vocalist) died recently, each leaving a family unprovided for.

THEATRES.

Mr. James Albery has distinguished himself in the records of the week as the author of two new pieces produced at two theatres: one on Saturday at the Princess's, and the other on Monday at the Haymarket. We prefer to treat of the latter first, as the more deservedly successful. It is entitled "The Crisis," and is a free adaptation of M. Emile Augier's "Les Fourchambault," which received in Paris a more equivocal reception than the English version of it has in London. Here its acceptance on Monday was instant and complete. This was owing solely to the excellent dialogue which Mr. Albery has supplied, and the general merit of the acting, some of which, indeed, was first-rate. Ahead of all must be cited Miss Louise Moodie as Mrs. Goring, the sufferer from an informal marriage, and yet the benevolent genius of the piece, whose good conduct and judgment so largely conduce to the happy results with which the sympathising audience are finally so thoroughly satisfied. A more finished piece of acting was never presented, and Miss Moodie must be pronounced as having made the part the leading rôle. The next great part, but in an opposite style, is that of Mrs. Denham, to which Mrs. John Wood gave a breadth and a prominence that achieved for it a positive triumph: The dialogue of the character has been most skilfully manipulated for effect, and contains some of the most salient touches of Mr. Albery's wit. Another characteristic part is that of the radical Lord William Whitehead, who seeks in Haidee Burnside a rich match, but pretends the most disinterested affection. Mr. D. Fisher, jun., acted this invidious rôle with his usual skill, and thoroughly indicated the real scoundrelism but specious respectability of the political pretender. Another difficult but effective rendering was that of Mr. W. Terriss in the part of the merchant's son, Fawley Denham, a hypocrite of the first water, in the guise of a polished gentleman; while that of his father was supported with great force by Mr. Howe. But we must not omit to ascribe due credit to Mr. Charles Kelly's John Goring, whose noble conduct saves all parties when "the Crisis" arrives which forms the turning-point of the action. The two interesting ladies whose married happiness is dependent on the necessities of the plot—we mean Blanche Denham and Haidee Burnside—were pleasingly personated by Miss L. Buckstone and Miss Eastlake. The drama commanded the profound attention of the house; the applause throughout being frequent, and in all cases deserved by the brilliancy of the dialogue by which it was evoked.

The piece at the Princess's is the joint production of Mr. Albery and Mr. Joseph Hatton—the latter gentleman, we believe, having furnished the plot, which is of the most rambling kind; and the former the dialogue, which is below the author's usual mark. It is entitled "Number Twenty; or, The Bastille of Calvados," and is got up at considerable cost. The main incident is of a mechanical sort, that of the prisoner's escape over the ramparts and towers of the Bastille. The piece, of course, is not without some merit; but we are not in a position to award it the praise which a drama associated with the name of Mr. Albery ought to deserve, and therefore prefer to abstain from further criticism.

Miss Wallis appeared on Wednesday at Drury Lane for her benefit as Imogen in Shakspeare's romantic drama of "Cymbeline;" Mr. John Ryder appearing as Iachimo, and Mr. Edgar Compton as Posthumus.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, was entertained last Saturday at a national banquet in the Exhibition Palace Dublin—The Lord Mayor of Dublin occupying the chair.

LUTON AND THE STRAW PLAIT INDUSTRY.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Luton this week is a fitting occasion for us to give some illustrations of the straw plait manufacture for hats and bonnets, which is carried on chiefly at Luton and Dunstable and in the neighbouring villages. Luton is a pleasant Bedfordshire town, prettily situated amongst the hills, five miles east of Dunstable, about thirty miles north-west of London, and twenty south of Bedford. Its population is less than 20,000. Luton Hoo Park, the residence of Mrs. Gerard Leigh, who has this week entertained his Royal Highness as her guest, is a fine demesne of 1670 acres, well wooded, and of varied surface, laid out by the famous landscape gardener, "Capability Brown," with the river Lea flowing through it, and with a stately house, rebuilt since the fire of 1843, containing a beautiful chapel, ball-room, and other handsome apartments. The town possesses a fine old Gothic church, with transepts, nave, aisles, choir, and chancel, and with a square tower, and containing monuments of historic interest. We give an illustration of the scene in the Plait Hall. The local manufacture and trade are the subject of a concise statistical memoir, compiled by Mr. T. G. Austin, Superintendent Registrar of the District, and published by Mr. P. O'Doherty, Market-hill, Luton. We also find among the useful and instructive series of little books, called "British Manufacturing Industries," published by Mr. E. Stanford at Charing-cross, and edited by Mr. G. Phillips Bevan, a volume of "Textiles, Clothing, and Sundry Industries," which gives us a good account of straw plait. This peculiar industry, as we learn from Miss Strickland, was imported under the patronage of Mary Queen of Scots from Lorraine into Scotland, and was afterwards transplanted hither by her son James I., or more probably by the Napiers, then owners of Luton Hoo. The straw plait at first made was thick and heavy, being composed of whole straws of common English wheat; and it was in the eighteenth century, by the ingenuity of some French prisoners of war, that the use of split straw was substituted, and a machine was invented for splitting them. Leghorn hats then came into competition with the English straw, till Mr. Thomas Waller, some fifty years ago, found the way to produce the Tuscan grass plait at Luton. He also introduced the Brazilian or palm-leaf hat, which is now made chiefly at St. Albans, and is largely exported to Australia; it is plaited all in one piece from the centre of the crown. English straw plait, though esteemed the best in the world, has of late years suffered greatly from the competition of the Canton or Chinese plait; and, we presume, from the fashion of silk bonnets for ladies' wear. The straw is grown in the adjacent districts, along the northern slopes of the Chiltern Hills, and in some parts of Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire. There are some light wheat soils thereabouts found worth cultivating for the sake of the straw alone, without reckoning the value of the corn. The ears of corn are cut off and laid apart, instead of threshing; the straws, tied in bundles, are then subjected to a course of treatment which was described by Mr. A. J. Tansley, in his lecture to the Society of Arts in 1860. The sheath of each straw is stripped off, and the upper portion is reserved for plaiting, while the root portion is cast away. The operations include those of sorting, cutting into lengths of nine inches, splitting each length into half a dozen strips by drawing it through a tube armed with steel splitters, "milling" the straws under weighty rollers to take out their stiffness, plaiting, clipping off loose ends, "bunching" or dividing the plait into links, steaming it, and bleaching it with sulphur. The plaiting work some years ago was mostly done by little children in the "plait schools," kept by a class of old women in the villages around Luton, whose occupation has been stopped by the Education Act of 1870. An expert workwoman can make forty yards of straw plait in a day of twelve hours, but will only earn 7s. 6d. a week; yet, in the busy season, there are some who come from London to Luton or Dunstable for temporary employment. Others find occupation in sewing hats and bonnets, in bleaching, brushing, dyeing, and other subsidiary work. The straw-cutting forms a distinct branch of the trade, and is carried on in the different villages of the district. The operator first cuts the straw into convenient lengths, removing the knots and the loose sheaths, sorts it by passing it through wire sieves, and does it up into bundles, which are bleached by being exposed to the fumes of sulphur.

The work of making straw plait is carried on in the villages of the whole district from St. Albans to Dunstable. Country folks plait as they sit at their cottage doors in summer or at their firesides in winter, as they walk the village street, tend sheep on the hillsides, or pay a visit to the market town. The next operations are joining the plait, and sewing the plait into hats and bonnets by machine or by hand. (These and the following sketches were made at Messrs. Vyse, Sons, and Co.'s factory at Luton.) The plait, being made in short lengths, is joined together into one long piece for machine sewing, and wound upon a large reel, from which it is supplied to the sewing-machine. The machine shown in the sketch is Vyse, Sons, and Co.'s patent concealed stitch machine, and is driven by steam, the attention of the worker being confined to the guiding of her work. It is only of late that this sewing has been done by machine, and much of the work is still done by hand. Pressing straw hats into shape by hand labour and by machine is also shown. After the plait has been sewn into hats or bonnets, these are stiffened by being passed through a solution of gelatine and dried. As they are somewhat shapeless they are now pressed into shape, either by being pressed by hand with a heavy iron on blocks of the required shape, or by means of machine power. In the latter case heated zinc moulds, of various shapes and sizes, as the demands of fashion require, are used, and the hat being placed in the mould, heavy pressure is applied from above. In the process of crimping, in addition to pressing the hat into shape, the mould impresses a pattern on the straw. In the sketch of "crimping," the protuberance shown on the under surface of the upper part of the machine is a part of a bag made of stout indiarubber, and this, when the mould is closed by the upper part of the machine being lowered and securely fastened, fits into the interior of the hat. This bag is then distended by water forced into it by the action of condensed air, and a pressure of many tons thus brought to bear on the hat, which is forced to take the impress of the zinc mould.

It is the intention of the Admiralty (the *Standard* says) to recall the Black Prince, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, to England, to be paid off and put out of commission. His Royal Highness has now been serving afloat since February, 1876.

The following legal appointments in Ireland, consequent on the resignation of Lord Justice Christian and the death of Judge Keogh, have been approved by the Queen:—Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Q.C., to be Lord Justice of Appeal; the Hon. Michael Harrison, Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, to be a Judge of the Common Pleas Division; Mr. Hugh Holmes, Q.C., to be Solicitor-General for Ireland; and Mr. Serjeant Robinson, Q.C., to be Judge of the Bankruptcy Court.

THE WAR IN THE TRANS-VAAL.

The British military force in South Africa, under the command of General Lord Chelmsford, is engaged in a serious conflict with Sekokuni, the powerful chief of a nation called the Makatees, inhabiting the north-east region of the newly-annexed Trans-Vaal province. This extensive inland territory, situated beyond the Orange River Free State and Natal, is several hundred miles distant from British Kaffraria, which was lately the seat of a Kaffir war, maintained by the Galekas and Gaikas, apparently not at all connected with the present hostilities. There is, however, in the country along the east coast, to the north of our province of Natal, a very important branch of the Zulu nation, ruled by their King Cetewayo (this name is pronounced "Ketchwayo"), whose disposition has recently given alarm to the British colonists. The dangers of a protracted or doubtful war against Sekokuni would be greatly increased by the contingency of his being enabled to form an alliance with Ketchwayo, or by a temporary check to the British arms encouraging the latter to disturb the Natal frontier. These circumstances have induced Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of the Cape Colony and of the other British provinces in South Africa, to make urgent applications for military reinforcements. Her Majesty's Government are complying with their request by dispatching above two thousand additional troops, with large quantities of arms and warlike stores, from different ports and arsenals of the United Kingdom. The 99th Regiment sailed this week, part from Gravesend and part from Southampton, and some of the Royal Engineers. The expenses on this account will probably be laid before Parliament within a few days, together with those on account of the Afghan War, in order to justify the required vote of credit. We cannot here narrate the long history of the disputes with Sekokuni, who has always claimed entire independence for himself and his people, and who actually defeated the former Dutch Republican Government of the Trans-Vaal, previously to its annexation by Sir Theophilus Shepstone in 1876. The agricultural and mineral resources of this province would have obtained a prosperous development, and it would have been rendered a desirable field of European settlement, but for the unhappy quarrel with its native neighbour, whom it is now deemed expedient to subdue by a regular war. This is a question of policy and national justice, which Parliament should be invited to discuss, and upon which we do not pretend to offer a definite opinion. The reader who desires to learn something of the facts may be referred to Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co.'s "Handbook of the Trans-Vaal;" also, to a pamphlet by Mr. A. R. Campbell-Johnston, "South Africa, its Difficulties and Present State," published by Ellingham Wilson.

A correspondent from Cape Town says:—"The acts of Ketchwayo and the increasing restlessness of the Zulu tribes are the occasion of this state of warlike expectancy. Several of the Zulu regiments have lately been mobilised and marched to the King's head-quarters. Their movements have had the effect of producing a mischievous alarm among the European and native communities in the neighbourhood of his territory. On Oct. 20 large bodies of men were reported to be on the march from the King's Kraal to the Trans-Vaal border; and the German settlement of Lunenburg, the inhabitants of which are in a state of defensive preparation, on the Pongolo river, was threatened to such an extent that the officer commanding at Utrecht thought it advisable to move two companies of the 90th Regiment to that place from Utrecht. The General, Lord Chelmsford, accompanied by Major North Crealock, his military secretary, had just returned to Maritzburg from a fourteen days' ride (370 miles) round the Natal Zulu border when this information was received, and no time was lost in hurrying up five companies of the 90th and two guns to replace those detached from Utrecht, so as to strengthen that part of the border. To meet the collision which may at any moment arise, the General is daily expecting three companies of the Buffs from Mauritius; he will then have only the 13th Light Infantry, the 90th Light Infantry, the second battalion of the 24th, two companies of the first battalion of the 24th, the 80th, and 400 or 500 Mounted Volunteers of Natal, and 200 or less police to meet the 40,000 to 60,000 Zulus, who are the most military of the native tribes of South Africa. There is perfect confidence in the General, but it is felt that the position of our forces will be very much strengthened by the arrival of the two infantry regiments, for which, as already mentioned, application has been made to the War Office."

Meantime, we present two illustrations of the Trans-Vaal war now going on, from Sketches by Captain Wadely, of the 13th Light Infantry Regiment, taken at Fort Oliphant and on the road to Fort Weber, the latter place being thirty miles from the first-named. The river Oliphant flows northward from Middleburg into the highlands, where it turns eastward to join the Limpopo beyond the British boundary. The fortified camp, lately established on its banks, has a parapet constructed of earth and stone, mixed with brushwood; it stands upon a rising ground, 100 ft. above the river, and contains a hut for the officers, built of reeds fastened on a framework of poles, and daubed with mud; also, the frame of a store-house, to be completed against the rainy season; and quarters for the garrison, consisting of a hundred men of the 13th Regiment and some colonial volunteers. The gun shown to the left hand in this Sketch is a small Krupp four-pounder, which is very handy and useful. Fort Oliphant is surrounded by trees and bush; the river is about 100 yards wide. The country between this and Fort Weber is a plain of red sand, dotted with scrubby bush, and with a few large trees, but with huge hummocks of granite, some of them 20 ft. high and 200 ft. in circumference, rising abruptly out of the ground. The Kaffirs are accustomed to build their kraals among these rocks, and to fortify them with stone walls, loop-holed for musketry, "which are very nasty to get into." There is plenty of sport for quiet days on the Oliphant river, which abounds in fish, while bucks of different kinds, pheasants, partridges, and guinea-fowl afford good shooting.

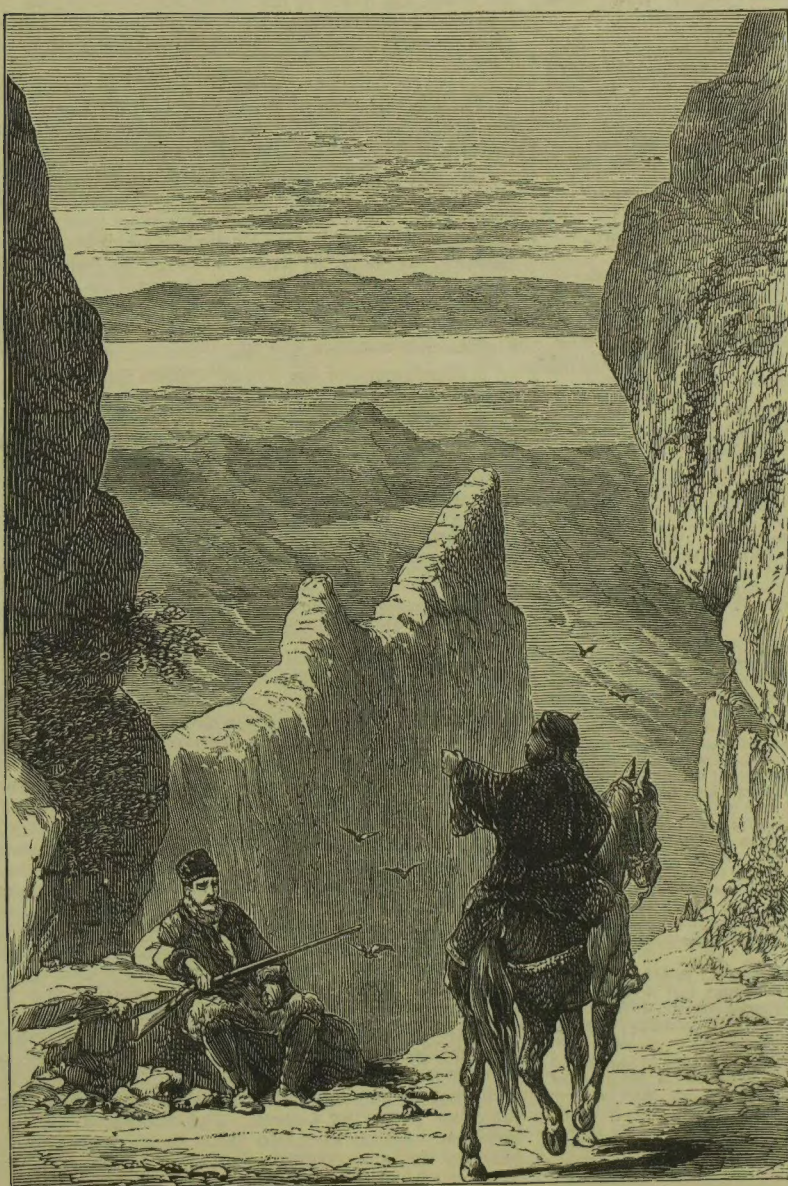
News has been received from the Cape to the 12th ult. There is no news from Zululand, but military preparations continue on the part of the British. A wing of the 24th Regiment has been transferred from King William's Town to Natal, and the Natal force has been sent to Greytown. The 88th Regiment is at Cape Town. A stronghold of the Kaffirs on the eastern frontier of the Trans-Vaal has been successfully attacked by our troops. Commodore Sullivan has gone on a special mission to Delagoa Bay in her Majesty's ship Active. The pacification of Griqualand is stated to be complete, and a Commissioner has been appointed to investigate the affairs of the northern border.

The arrivals at Liverpool last week of both live stock and fresh meat, from the United States and Canada, were again very large, the latter being about the largest quantity that has arrived in a single week this season, consisting of 5914 quarters of beef, 1039 carcasses of mutton, 415 dead pigs, and 1000 tubs of fresh butter. The totals of live stock were 771 head of cattle and 1227 sheep.

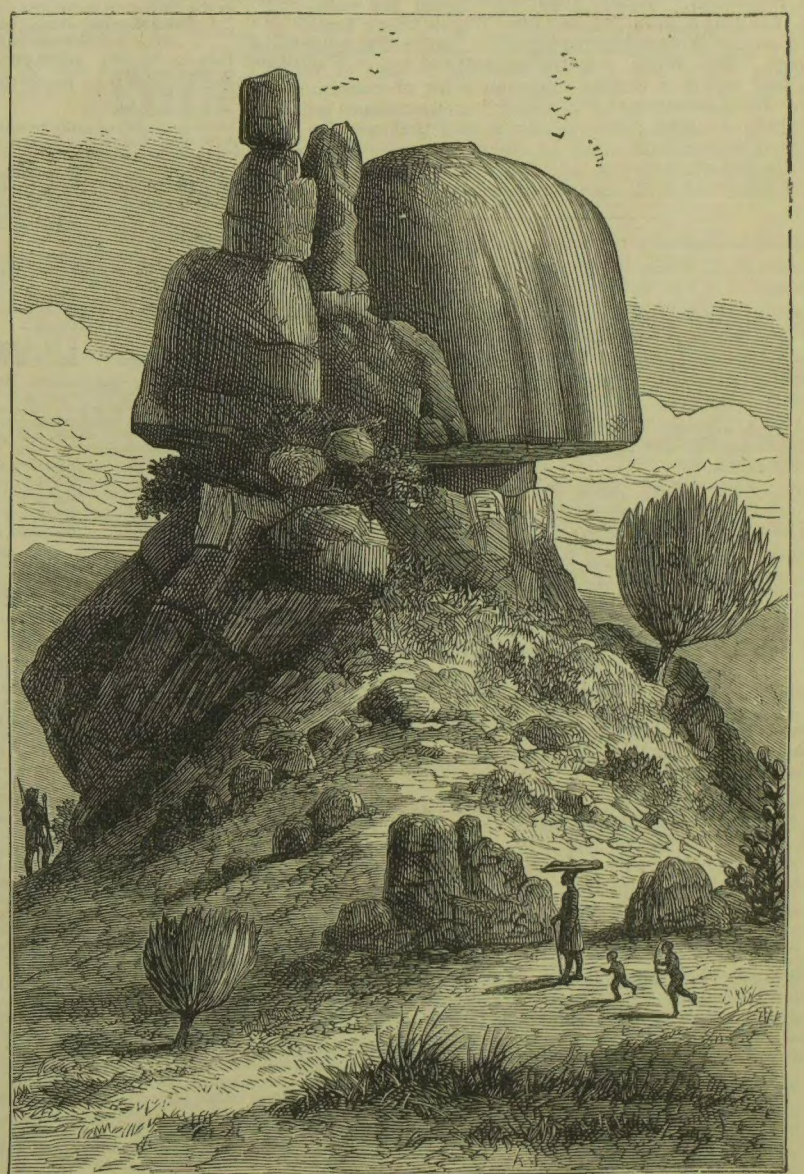




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This is the basis of all the Egyptian and Arabian Foods
so much advertised, and is the most nutritious and easily
digested of all cereal productions. It is usually mixed with
barley, flour, &c., to make it more pleasing to the eye. The
Essex Flour and Grain Company, Liverpool-road, London, N.,
supply this Flour in Tins or in Bulk, guaranteed free from any
adulteration whatever. 1 lb. Tin, 1s.; 7 lb. Tin, 5s.; 14 lb., in
Canvas Bag, 8s. The Trade supplied.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN
COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the BEST
GOODS ONLY. Whites, for Pastry, 8s. 8d. per bushel; House-
holds, for Bread, 8s. Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 7s. 4d. Coarse
Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per stone; fine, 3s. 4d. American
Hominy, 4s. Barley Meal, Buckwheat, and Barley Meal, 5s. per
bushel, or 19s. per sack. Oats, 4s. per bushel; 15s. 6d. per sack.
Peas, 7s. 6d. per bushel; Tick Beans, 7s. 6d.; Midthings, 2s. 4d.;
Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d. Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt. Split Pea,
3s. per peck. Lentil Flour, for Invalids, in Tins, 1 bushel, 1s.;
7 lb., 5s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for
larger quantities. P.O. Orders and Cheques payable to G. Young.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street,
Prepare

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families
Of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
The most digestible; contains the
Highest Amount of Nourishment,
in the most convenient form.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Malted on Liebig's principle, is
Sweet and Wholesome in taste. People
Entirely free from Beetroot Sugar.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT. SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTO FURNITURE. OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

BESIDES THE RECENT ADDITION of the immense range of Premises previously known as the Eagle Brewery, which have been rebuilt and added to their extensive Show-Rooms and Galleries.

EIGHT LARGE SHOW-ROOMS

HAVE JUST BEEN ADDED

TO THE DISPLAY OF

ARTISTO FURNITURE, &c.

IT IS NOW ONE OF THE LARGEST FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENTS in the World. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to country customers in delivery of goods by their own large PANTECHNICON VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best furnishing guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO.'S FIVE-GUINEA NONPAREIL BEDSTEAD and BEDDING is a marvel of quality and economy combined—consists of a 4 ft. 6 in. wide handsome Brass and Iron French Bedstead, one of O. and Co.'s patent Pallio Mattresses, and a good Wool Upper Mattress, good Feather Bolster, and two Pillows. Everyone about to furnish should see this excellent set on view in the Show-Rooms. Also, to suit the above, two fine Linen Sheets, one ditto Bolster-case, two ditto Pillow-cases, three superior quality Blankets, and handsome white Marcella Quilt, for 7s. 6d. the set.

OETZMANN'S PATENT PALLIO MATTRESS supercedes the use of the old rigid pallasse; is more cleanly, healthy, and elastic; combines the advantages of a mattress and pallasse at the cost of one article. Price from 1s. 6d. upwards. See page 123 in "Guide to House Furnishing." Sent post-free on application.

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FLOOR CLOTH! FLOOR CLOTH! FLOOR CLOTH!—Well seasoned. Colours and designs to suit every style of decoration. An immense assortment for selection. Clearing out at 1s. 6d. per square yard; best quality and newest designs, 2s. 6d. A quantity of squares, 2 yards by 3 yards, 3 by 4, and other useful sizes, very cheap. Quotations forwarded per post on receiving size of room or hall. Bordered Floor Cloth, for passage or stairs, from 9d. per yard. OETZMANN and CO.

NOTICE.—BLANKETS for CHARITIES.—OETZMANN and CO. are now offering a large Stock of stout heavy BLANKETS, all wool, suitable for Charities, large Institutions, &c.; also, QUILTS and FLANNELS. These goods having been bought for cash during the late depression, the prices will be found much below market value. Reduced Price-list post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Useful and Artistic.—Intending Purchasers should inspect OETZMANN and CO.'s Large Display of ROYAL WORCESTER PORCELAIN, Royal Dresden China, Doulton Ware and Faience, Sevres Porcelain, Japanese and Chinese China, Nankin Blue and White China, the new Swiss Decorated Faience, French and English Terra-cotta, Parian China Statuettes, Busts, &c., Royal Berlin China, Flemish Ware, Vallauris Pottery, Venetian and Irrescent Glass, Lustres, Vases, Cut-Glass Decanters, Wines, &c.; a large assortment of both English and Foreign Table and Ornamental Glass of every description. Also the latest Parisian Designs in Clocks, Bronzes, Electroplate, and a great variety of other useful and ornamental articles suitable for presents, many of which are duplicates of goods exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. Orders per post receive prompt and faithful attention in selection.—OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.—OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.

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HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.**

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1878.

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In Classes 17 and 18, for Inexpensive and Artistic
FURNITURE,

was awarded to
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GRAND PRIZE (EHREN-DIPLOM), Vienna, 1873. The sole
Highest Award for English Furniture.
MEDAL for "Great Excellence of Design and Workmanship,"
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TRELOAR and SONS, 69, Ludgate-hill.
Seven Prize Medals, including Paris, 1878. Catalogues and
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Floor Decorators. Established 1834. Seven Prize Medals,
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MORTLOCKS' is the Dépôt for all Minton's New Designs.
MORTLOCKS' Lamps are perfect. Price from 21s. each.
MORTLOCKS' manufacture only from Original Designs.
MORTLOCKS' Glass Decorated by New Process.
MORTLOCKS, Manufacturers to the Queen and Royal Family.
MORTLOCKS, Oxford-street and Orchard-street, London, W.

VENETIAN GLASS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.
THE VENICE and MURANO GLASS and
MOSAIC COMPANY (Limited) invite an inspection of
their Stock of CHANDELIER, Candelabras, Mirrors, Tazzas,
Vases, Table Glass, Mosaics, and Decorative Works. Especially
selected for Christmas and New-Year Gifts.
30, St. James's-street, London, S.W.

FIRST-CLASS QUALITY. SUPERIOR TASTE. LOWEST PRICES.
ALFRED B. PEARCE'S
DINNER, DESSERT,
BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET
SERVICES.
The Newest and Best Patterns always on View.
TABLE GLASS, CUT, ENGRAVED, and ETCHED.
ARTISTO DESIGNS.
Stock conveniently arranged for parties furnishing
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ORNAMENTAL GOODS.
Large Assortment,
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VASES, STATUETTES, GARNITURES, SEAUX,
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39, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.
Established 1760.

GARDNERS' NEW DINNER and TABLE
GLASS SERVICES are original in design, effective in
appearance, and unequalled in price. Dinner Services from
£3 3s. the Set for twelve persons, complete. Table Glass Services
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DINNER SERVICES.
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In Deep Blue. In Blue and White.
The Lansdowne .. £3 3 0 The Lansdowne .. £3 3 0
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Discount 15 per cent.
In Enamelled Patterns. In their unequalled Crown
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Plain light stem glass 3 5 0 Light engraved glass .. £5 15 6
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Gardners' Lamp, Glass, and China Manufacturers, 453 and 454,
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Are placing the Public
MAPPIN BROTHERS—On the same footing as
MAPPIN BROTHERS—Members of Co-operative
MAPPIN BROTHERS—Stores, having
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Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro-Plate.
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in Table Plate of all kinds, and new qualities in
Spoons and Forks forwarded free by post on applica-
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with Designs and Photographs to suit all occasions.
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Manufacturers of
PARQUET, FLOORS.
HOWARD and SONS,
Manufacturers of
ARTISTO WOOD CHIMNEY-PIECES.
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CABINET MAKERS
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DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERS,
25, 26, and 27,
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HOWARD and SONS,
CLEVELAND STEAM
CABINET WORKS.
FOUR MEDALS
AWARDED,
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THE SUNBURY WALL DECORATION.

THE SUNBURY WALL DECORATION.

POSSESSES

BEAUTY,

ELEGANCE,

REFINEMENT,

DURABILITY.

SILVER MEDAL,

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THE SUNBURY WALL DECORATION
is in Ornamental Relief, like wood-carving. It is water-
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indestructible, and the first coat is the last. It can be washed,
or even scrubbed, with soap and water. It will not absorb
infection. It is therefore highly sanitary. It has a warm and
comfortable appearance. It can be adapted by architects to any
style of building. It is suitable for Drawing-Rooms, Dining
Rooms, Morning-Rooms, Billiard-Rooms, Banks, Theatres and
Concert-Rooms, Churches and Chapels, Steam-Boats, and Rail-
way Carriages. It is applicable for Dadoes, Panels, Cornices,
Friezes, Borders, Door-Panels, Cabinet-Panels, Folding Screens.

TO be had of all respectable Decorators,
Upholsterers; and Wholesale of FREDERICK WALTON
and CO., at the Show-Rooms, 9, Berners-street, Oxford-street,
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DINNER LIFTS, COAL LIFTS, and LUGGAGE LIFTS,
for PRIVATE HOUSES.
ESTIMATES and DRAWINGS on application to
Messrs. F. GODDARD and CO., 37, Camberwell New-road, S.E.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE
GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR,
GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR
TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND
FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISH-
MENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR
RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION,
STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE
HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF
NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR
IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL
COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL
STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A
HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH
USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT,
NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-
BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Pre-
parations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every
condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one
time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and
below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of
the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable,
without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES.
THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND
ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-
MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON
IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PRE-
VENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM.
PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR
HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT
PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS
GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BAL-
SAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM
DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL
GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT
IS DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR
POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR
BAY-LEAF WATER,

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the
Bay Tree (Myrica Acris).

For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and
the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin,
removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply
after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful
aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particu-
larly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children.
Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache
from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden
Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d.,
5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps
from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row,
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DR. DE JONGH'S
(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR,
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
THE PUREST.
THE MOST PALATABLE.
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be
THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL
which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a thera-
peutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of
an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the
world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found
it a remedy of great power in the treatment of
many Affections of the Throat and Larynx,
especially in Consumption of the latter, where it
will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Physician Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tuber-
cular and the various forms of Strumous Disease,
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER
OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any
other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted.
It was especially noted in a large number of cases
in which the patients protested they had never
been able to retain or digest other Cod-Liver Oil,
that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated,
but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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Senior Surgeon Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.

"The action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown
Cod-Liver Oil has proved, in my own experience,
particularly valuable, not only in those diseases
for which it was originally employed, but also in
many cases of weakness of the Singing and Speak-
ing Voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryngeal
Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous
Enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the
Ear."

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN
COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the
active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily
digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of
the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of
cases to which the Profession is extending its
use."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL
is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints,
4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists
throughout the world.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

INVALUABLE TO ALL WHO SUFFER
from BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms,
Dizziness of the Eyes, Habitual Costiveness, &c. Dr. SCOTT'S
BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS (without mercury) are unequalled.
Mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen
the whole nervous system. Sold by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere-
street, London, W., and all Druggists, in Boxes, 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d.
The Genuine are in a Square Green Packet.

GRATEFUL
AND
COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS and CO.,
HOMEOPATHIC
CHEMISTS.

THE "Civil Service Gazette" says:—
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern
the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful
application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps
has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured
beverage which is enjoyed by many of the most distinguished
judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may
be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every
tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating
around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We
may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our system well fortified
with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—
"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those
of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that
the steady increase shown by official statistics in its con-
sumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise.
One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable
adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose
name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and
whose Homeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the
proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been
to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex
processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the
crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot
but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have
secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be
imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of pre-
pared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation
gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation,
both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than
maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to
this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is
certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the
public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—
"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us
strut to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's
cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa
on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these
articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—
"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to main-
tain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too
carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent
discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in
adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively
short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be
ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries pre-
viously, only came into general use within the last forty years.
One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to
our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has
gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character.
Prepared originally on homeopathic principles, in a soluble
and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public
demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps pro-
duce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their
manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—
"We will now give an account of the process adopted by
Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles
at their works in the Euston-road, London."

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—
"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announce-
ment appeared in one of the few journals of that period,
to the effect that 'out of Bishopgate-street, at a Frenchman's
house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate,
to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have
of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it
fourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions,
subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which
had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of
the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of
cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homeopathic
Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced
a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boil-
ing, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public
want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in
demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of
pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—
"If I am to take cocoa," said I, 'I must know what
it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into
the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for
myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With
this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps
and Co., in the Euston-road.'

"John Bull" says:—
"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and
chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon
which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of
the last generation have in many cases become the daily neces-
saries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found
in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year
after year. In exact proportion to the increase in its manufac-
ture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be
gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps
and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The
'Homeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many
years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute,
which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly
entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are
technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' pro-
perties, clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of
dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoa,
and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has
proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—
"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table,
still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during
the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A
striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal
of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the mar-
vellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to
which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1830
the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a
million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that
of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homeopathic Chemists, sell
annually four million pounds."

THE "Civilian" says:—

"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had
found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a
favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it
then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when
modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach
of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable
and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and
dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be
credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James
Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homeo-
pathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native
product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble,
and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural super-
abundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only
counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential func-
tions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the
largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to
many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—

"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had
an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied
processes the cocoa bean passes through before it is sold for public
use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw
during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account
of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to
fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise
of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

GRATEFUL
AND
COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS and CO.,
HOMEOPATHIC
CHEMISTS.

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